This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

No.

BOSTON
MEDICAL LIBRARY
ASSOCIATION,
19 BOYLSTON PLACE.

THE

Medical Summary.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

BOSTON MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

PRACTICAL MEDICINE.

VOLUME I.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

R. H. ANDREWS, M. D.

LANSDALE,
1880.

INDEX.

Page.

Agreeable Mode of Taking Castor Oil..... 16
A Local Anesthetic..... 19
A Case of Syphilitical Orchitis and Strangulated Scrotal Hernia Treated Successfully..... 31
An Improved Corset 37
A Word in Regard to Reporting Medical Cases..... 58
Aperients and Tonics Combined in Chronic Constipation..... 61
Atropia in Night Sweats..... 81
An Open Letter..... 83
Antipyretic—Bromo-Hydrate of Quinine..... 85
Aconitia..... 85
A Nervine—Formulæ..... 86
Angina—Gargle..... 87
Abstracts of Practice, No. 1..... 98
Animal Parasites of the Skin..... 113
A New Disinfectant..... 136
A Few Formulæ with Observations..... 179
Asthma—Treatment..... 192
Aconite in Controlling Pneumonia..... 192
Aphasia Due to Apoplectic Clot, etc..... 243
A Peculiar Case of Hemorrhage..... 251
A New Narcotic..... 254
After-Pains..... 41

Blackened Eye—Treatment..... 39
Book Notices..... 23, 66, 113, 138, 161, 195, 225, 256, 291, 322, 323
Baptisia in Typhoid Fever..... 77
Burns—Treatment..... 135
Berberis Aquifolium..... 150
Bichloride of Methylene as an Anesthetic..... 191
Bromide of Sodium in Infantile Diarrhea..... 212

Chrysophanic Acid in Skin Diseases..... 288
Chelidoniam Majus—Great Celandine..... 282
Constipation—Treatment..... 17, 19, 14, 61, 223

	Page.
Chloroform	254
Chloroform in Labor	321
Chrysophanic Acid	255
Cases in Practice	216
Codeia as a Sedative	218
Cough in Phthisis	221
Cancers, Fever Sores, Polypus—Treatment	179
Cases in Practice	123
Charlatanism and Quackery	126
Case of Locked Twins with Prolapse of Membranes of the Second Child	128
Calomel—Its Dangers and Its Uses	151
Cool Air and Water Treatment of Measles	109
Cold Cream—Formulæ	112
Chlorodyne—Formulæ	112
Cascara Sagrada	20, 82
Camphorated Phenol	62
Cancer—Treatment	65
Chilblains—Treatment	66
Collodium Iodoformidum	21
Cod Liver Oil with Quinine	22
Cancer of the Stomach	27
Cinchonia Alkaloid	33
Chloroform as a Diffusible Stimulant, etc	6
Craniotomy	318
Croup—Treatment	17
Cinchonia	17
Constipation—Laxative Pills	16
Dysmenorrhea	39
Dandruff Lotion	77
Diphtheria	287, 12, 239, 149, 148, 134, 127, 101, 76, 65, 51, 42, 2
Diagnosis of Pregnancy	14
Dyspepsia	273, 38
Dextro-quinine	156, 147, 74
Diabetes—Potassium Bromide	85
Disguise the Taste of Quinine	111
Donovan's Solution—Formulæ	112
Double Pneumonia and Abortion	311
Dysentery	132
Diarrhea in Children	193
Eczema in Infants—Treatment	16
Excellent Tonic	17
Editorial Notes	22, 43, 67, 88, 138, 162, 193, 223, 256, 289, 322, 323
Emphysema of the Cellular Tissue Complicating Hooping-Cough	35
External Application in Erysipelas	39
Ex-Ophthalmic Goitre	313

Page.
Eucalyptus and Grindelia Robusta in Pneumonia and Asthma..... 60
Enlarged Glands in Scarlet Fever..... 108
Effervescing Carbonate of Iron..... 112
Elixir of Hops..... 112
Entro-Colitis..... 161
Eleven Years with Fragment of Bone in the Brain..... 183
Ether in Sciatica..... 220
Ergot and Aloes in Amenorrhea..... 221
Euonymus Atropurpureus..... 246
Every Physician Ought to be a Surgeon and Mechanic..... 274

Formulæ for Giving Medicine to Children..... 21
False Unicorn—Helonias Dioica..... 36
Foul Breath..... 40
Flatulent Dyspepsia..... 137
Facts *vs.* Theories..... 184
Fatty Embolism of the Lungs following Fractures..... 192
Flatulent Diarrhea—Formulæ..... 223
Four Gynecological Facts not Usually Mentioned in Text Books..... 285

Gonorrhea..... 39, 15
Gargle for Nursing Sore Mouth..... 41
Gastric Disorders—Condition of the Tongue..... 155
General Conclusions in Regard to the Use of Forceps..... 189
Gelsemium—Effects of an Overdose..... 191
Gelsemium in Acute Peritonitis..... 237
Gelsemium..... 239

Hoarseness—Treatment..... 38
Hives—Treatment..... 41
Hemorrhage in Abortion—Treatment..... 110
Hydrophobia—To Prevent..... 129
Hemorrhoids..... 188, 137
Hemorrhoids—Treatment..... 321
Headache—Remedy..... 15

Iodine in Nevi..... 244
Infantile and Congenital Syphilis..... 185
Incontinence of Urine..... 190
Iodoform..... 87
Infantile Diarrhea..... 137
Indigestion..... 40
Infantile Colic..... 18

Linseed Meal Poultices a Substitute..... 221
Lactopeptine..... 160
Ligation Better than Venesection..... 131, 105

	Page.
Lumbago—Treatment	100
Liniment—Iodide of Ammonia	42
Locomotor Ataxia—Clinical Lecture	63
Localization of the Centres of the Special Senses, etc	29
Leucorrhea in Children	11
Leucorrhea—Treatment	19
Lotion for Sore Nipples	113
Mistura Glycyrrhizæ Composita	16
Morphia Hypodermically in Dysentery	22
Mercury in Syphilis	25
Morphia and Bismuth—Snuff	113
Malarial Diseases	252
Metrorrhagia	283
Morphia in Ordinary Croup	83
Nervous Prostration	37
Nerve Stretching	222
Nitrate of Amyl in "Congestive Chills"	87
New Mode of Using Ether as an Anesthetic	84
Neuralgia—Uterine	40
Nasal Catarrh	17, 41
Neuralgic Headache	41
Œnothera Biennis—Evening Primrose	109
Oxide of Zinc in Diarrhea	13
Opium Poisoning—A Cure	210
Os Uteri—A Topical Application	242
Opium Habit—Treatment	14
Palatable Castor Oil	322
Poisoning by Rhus Toxicodendron	193
Podophyllin—Formulæ	192
Plugging the Nasal Cavities	158
Podophyllin—Danger of	153
Puerperal Convulsions	8, 49, 73, 176
Prophylamine in Acute Articular Rheumatism	79
Physiological Actions of Aconite and Aconitia	85
Phosphates in Nutrition	54
Parish's Compound Syrup of Phosphates	9
Phytolacca Decantra	13
Poultices	14
Piles—Ointment for	19
Quinquinia	106
Quinia and Cinchonidia	250

Page.
Rhus Toxicodendron 5
Remedy for Headache 15
Remedy for Mosquito Bites 22
Removal of Freckles 42
Removal of Tumor from the Throat 97
Rheumatism 87, 110
Rheumatism—Treatment, etc 316
Rag Weed—as a Remedy for Rhus Poisoning 136
Retention of Urine 84
Remedy for Sweating Hands and Feet 86
Removal of Warts 86
Rhus Glabrum 159
Rectal Exploration as an Aid in Diagnosing and Treating Diseaes of the Uterus 55
Rhus Aromatica 217

Stomatitis in Children—Formulæ 221
Sleeplessness in Uterine Disorders 222
Seminal Disorders—Treatment 223
Successful Case of Tracheotomy 51
Sodium Ethylate, a Cure for Nevus 66
Sore Nipples 320
Sciatica—Treatment 40
Salicylic Acid Solution 21, 42
Solubility of Certain Kinds of Quinine Pills 44
Santonin—Test for 19
Salicylic Acid in Erysipelas 20
Salutatory 1
Sick Headache—Remedy 15
Summer Diarrhea of Children 137
Spasmodic Asthma 39
Syphilitic Sore Throat—Gargle 85
Sulphate of Magnesia in the Treatment of Dysentery 132

Treatment of Diphtheria 12
To Disguise the Taste of Quinine 14
Torpid Liver 15
Thinning and Thickening the Blood 26
The Amende Honorable 309
To Prevent Hair from Falling Out 85
Tertiary Syphilis 154
Toothache—Remedy for 161
Treatment of Metrorrhagia by Plugging the Cervical Canal 211
Treatment of Bursa Patellæ Amplificata 310
The Clinical Application of Physiology 213
Tr. Ferri. Mur 255
Typho-Malarial Fever 278

Page.
Ustilago Maidis—Rhus Aromatica..... 315
Uterine Tumor..... 30
Uterine Hemorrhage..... 42, 40
Uterine Neuralgia..... 40

Veratrum Viride and Aconite..... 279
Vicarious Menstruation—Remarkable Case..... 219
Villate's Mixture in Treatment of Sinuses..... 86
Vaseline in Burns..... 84
Valuable Alterative Compound..... 42
Vomiting in Pregnancy—Remedy..... 17

Whooping Cough—Treatment..... 111, 110, 190
Water-closet Conveniences..... 133

Yerba Santa to Disguise the Taste of Quinine, etc..... 221

BOSTON MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
442.

THE MEDICAL SUMMARY.

VOL. I. MARCH, 1879. No. 1.

SALUTATORY.

THE physician in active practice has very little time to sit down and read long and digestive articles on theoretical questions. The average medical journal, useful as it is in many respects, cannot fulfill all the requirements of the busy practitioner of medicine. It is necessary that he be posted in all the new and practical ideas of the profession. He wants his news served up in such a manner that he can utilize it in his daily practice. Our aim is to make the MEDICAL SUMMARY of indispensable value to the profession, furnishing just the practical information it now feels the daily need of, but is unable to obtain without exhaustive research. It will contain *condensed* original communications from eminent members of the profession, *short* and *pithy* reports of interesting cases in practice, and the employment of new preparations in such cases will form an interesting part. Extracts from foreign and American medical journals, of the latest information likely to be of practical value. We ask the profession to aid us in the enterprise by sending us short true reports of cases and diseases in their respective locations, their experience with new preparations, etc.

[For the Summary.]

DIPHTHERIA.

BY S. S. STAUFER, M. D., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

EDITOR MEDICAL SUMMARY: I take pleasure in your enterprise if you enlighten us on matters heretofore in obscurity and confusion in medical publications. It is evidently wrong that so varied treatments are handed down to us from the higher authorities for one and the same disease. And still more so when such authorities come in absolute collision of opinion.

Let us take first the epidemic Diphtheria, which prevails not only in our midst, but extends in one direction to the Pacific Ocean, and thence north into British America. In the opposite direction it prevails epidemic in England, France, Germany, etc. It has no respect for wealth, splendor or grandeur, nor beauty or elevation of country, as we have an example of Pennsburg and its vicinity, in your county. The elevation and splendid location of this town attracts the attention of every stranger who approaches it. The Perkiomen runs down on one side and a tributary on the other. Scientific men have surveyed and selected these waters on account of their purity to become in time the supply of the city of Philadelphia.

And yet there is probably no spot within a radius of 100 miles where it has been recently so fatal as in that locality. The Pennsburg *Bauern Freund* of Jan. 21st, made its appearance while writing this article, and announcing two deaths in one family within one week in Greenville, on this elevation, and four burials of one family in one day only several miles above.

In the present emergency it is almost in vain to speculate on its origin or prevention. That it is one and the same disease, here and elsewhere, not only by name but also in character, cannot be questioned. All reports from distant localities tell us of the false membrane. The name Diphtheria itself implies false membrane (*Dunglison*). Let us compare what we see in our midst with the death in the royal family, "within eight days (from the 6th to the 14th of November), six of its members were attacked." The third attacked was Princess Mary, aged four. The report says: "In all cases there were large patches of false membrane on the tonsils, and in most of them swelling of the lymphatic glands in the angle of the jaw." The Princess Mary's case in conclusion: "The swelling was so large that

the tonsils touched the uvula, and the cervical lymphatic glands were so much swollen that the skin of the neck was at the same height as that of the cheek." *Death.* The appearances observed rendered the conclusion very probable "that the occlusion of the glottis had been produced by a membrane which had been formed higher up, and which after its separation had been drawn in by the act of breathing." Princess Alice (Queen Victoria's daughter) was last attacked. I have thus far no definite report of her case, further than it terminated fatally. Not suddenly, but giving ample time to make the theory hereafter laid down available.

This membrane varies in color as it exudes in different cases. It is said in accordance with its intended graveness it becomes darker and tougher by age if not removed.. That it arises in the system as all secretions, whether normal or abnormal, is obvious. That it is intensely poisonous, and that deaths have occurred through careless inoculation, is established by reliable authorities. It is plain that the disease carries with it its poison-eliminating elements. Shall we grapple it while within reach as we would an adder, and cast it away from the absorbents, or shall we let it remain and trust to constitutional remedies alone? Almost every author presents a different formula according to his opinions. Without harmony and accord they cannot be based on science or established proof, as the implements of the mechanic and agriculturist are.

Although without comprehending or crediting this poison-eliminating theory, there has probably never been a theory more easy to prove. The patches are removable with a delicate camel's hair brush, secured on a handle and dipped in a solution that will dissolve them when rubbed over. If caustic, it will scald the mucous membrane. Its power of secretion becomes lost, and the avenues of elimination blocked up.

The force of elimination is so great if not hindered, that it forces its way out through the swollen tonsils. Cicatrices sometimes form among children that they lose their speech for months, which only returns as reconstruction takes place. I have seen cores caught in these openings when the swelling subsided, and white ends remained visible after health had returned.

By glancing over the medical journals of the present time, we find more speculations on this throat penciling—what it shall be and how to be done—than on constitutional remedies, which indicates that the profession is giving the former their immediate attention. We read of the success of brushing over them permanganate of potassa,

carbolic acid, etc. These and many more are efficient if they do not destroy the functions of the mucous membrane.

Sixteen years ago, I clipped from a journal that glycerine was a solvent of these patches. My first effort was on a boy about five years of age, where the false membrane had partly extended over the tongue. The solving property was readily to be seen, but the bleeding of the raw surface had been the trouble. By moving slowly and continuously I did succeed, and he is now a prominent young man.

When carbolic acid came in use, I usually added a little as a disinfectant, ignorant of its inflammation-allaying property. Since carbolic acid varies so much in strength, it is impossible to prescribe it by any formula. I adopted a rule to test it by dipping it on the tongue while preparing.

The swelling outside, as in Princess Mary's case, is unmistakably controlled by carbolic acid salve.

Glycerine, a solvent, as may be readily proven by trial, and carbolic acid, also a solvent, disinfectant and subduer of inflammation even in minute and harmless quantities, should be sufficient reason to make them our choice.

This theory has, however, many objections to confront, of which I will mention only a few at present, but will reply to any that your readers may make through this journal.

It is said that the throats of little children could not be brushed out. It was reported that the former physician of the case just referred to could not manage that child. But I learned from the same source that he used a large brush and caustic solutions, whereas I accomplished it with a small camel's hair pencil, sweet material, and persuasion. Children are usually frightened with too large tongue depressors, sprouting and rough sponge probings, or even rags tied on sticks.

As for a tongue depressor, there is nothing equal to a broad teaspoon handle. (Silver when it can be had.) The art is in pressing the tongue to one side instead of down. This should be the physician's part, as any one can pencil when the place is cleared up. But the family should learn to attend to the reappearance of the false membrane in the absence of the physician.

We are told that we are lost by this theory when the mouth, throat and tongue become stiff. If cold and stiff in or near death, truly we are lost; but prior not altogether, as we can let the glycerine, saturated with a fraction of a drop of carbolic acid, run on the tongue,

and it will mix with the saliva or poisoned mucus, and perchance dissolve the false membrane so that it gradually becomes dislodged and disappears, or is thrown out by coughing.

That the inside lining of the throat should be the locality selected for casting off this life-destructive element, does not appear mysterious, as there more blood passes nearer the surface than at any other locality. Carbuncles usually locate at the throat. Outside, perhaps, for a stronger foundation. They are evidently nourished by a poison or corruption in the blood, which probably seeks its escape upon a similar principle. I do not repudiate or discard, as an adjuvant, constitutional remedies, as Tinct. Arnica internally cuts off the subsistence of boils and carbuncles, or at least their reappearance after the system is brought under its influence. The raised edges of the gangrenous ulcer break under the influence of Rice's prescription of Hyposulphite of Soda, and the black scales came off even whole.

[For the Summary.]

RHUS TOXICODENDRON.

BY I. J. M. GOSS, M. D., MARIETTA, GA.

RHUS has an affinity for fibrous and serous tissues. It bears the same relation to a sprain that arnica does to a bruise. It acts specially upon the tendons and their expansions. Whenever there is great pain in moving the joints, together with rigidity, after rest, then rhus is indicated, and will give speedy relief. I have recently tested it thoroughly in several cases, of both sprains and rheumatism, and it acted with more promptness than any remedy hitherto in use. I use it internally and externally at the same time, but I give it in doses of one to two drops, three times a day. In vascular erysipelas rhus is a very reliable remedy, especially when there is burning and itching. These symptoms accompanying eczema, bullæ, and other skin affections, indicate rhus. In typhoid fever, when there is pain and tenderness about the cæcum, rhus will aid the cure. In bronchitis of old people, it often does good service. It is indicated by a tough phlegm which comes up in plugs, and an aggravation of the cough on awaking in the morning. In that painful affection of the hip-joint, called sciatica, rhus is one of our best remedies. In suba-

cute rheumatic fever, where there is characteristic extreme restlessness, and constant desire to change position, rhus will seldom fail in affording the wanted relief. The above is the sphere of its action, and when indicated, will be found a reliable remedy.

[For the Summary.]

"CHLOROFORM AS A DIFFUSIBLE STIMULANT,"

"AND MILK AS ITS MENSTRUUM FOR INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION."

BY C. H. YELVINGTON, M. D., SUSQUEHANNA, PA.

Cases in Practice.

Case 1. Called in haste to see Mrs. B. Aet. 41 years. Found her suffering with severe spasmodic pains in the right hypochondriac region, that caused retching and vomiting, which finally ended in syncope, the same symptoms recurring on becoming conscious. Had been in this condition for six hours. I learned that for years she had suffered with these attacks coming once or twice each year, which usually prostrated her for a month at a time, ending (as her numerous physicians had said), in bilious fever. I diagnosed. Passage of Biliary Calculi. Gave at once, Chloroforme gtt. xx. in four teaspoonfuls of milk, directing her to hold her breath after swallowing it as long as convenient; the dose was repeated, at first, after an interval of 20 minutes, then 30 and 40 minutes; the patient then fell asleep, and slept three hours. Her pulse was variable, sometimes dicrotic, at others Serrinus. I left in the hands of a competent nurse chloroform to be administered, pro-re-nata. Also,

℞.	Fl. ex. gelseminum,	gtt.v-xxx	
	Fl. ex. dioscorea villosa,	℥ij	
	Aquæ puræ.	℥ij.	M.

Sig.—Teaspoonful every hour when awake.

The patient had a good recovery, and was around in three days, delighted with the results of the medication, which was unusual with such attacks.

Case 2. One month later was called to see Mrs. R., daughter of Case 1, and suffering in like manner, and was relieved immediately by the same treatment. Mrs. R. had several times been brought near

death's door by the violence of these attacks, and lived in fear and dread of them. She now thinks she has found a safe remedy to control the dreadful suffering, and is happy.

Case 3. A case of hysteria, complicated with spasmodic asthma. A German girl, aged twenty years, single, had been a great sufferer since attaining puberty. I found her pulseless, and she gasped but four times the first minute I watched her; the effort to do so caused her to bound bodily from the bed, which seemed as though something tossed her up clear while in a horizontal position. She was speechless, the eye rolled back in the head, the influence of light had no effect on the pupil; in fact, it was almost a state of asphyxia. I at first let her inhale a little chloroform, being careful not to bring it too close to the face. In about three minutes she manifested a desire to sit up, to which position I directed her weeping friends to assist her. She was yet speechless. I called for milk and gave chloroform gtt. x, in four teaspoonfuls of milk. It acted as a diffusible stimulant as well as relaxant. Her breathing at once improved, the heart's action became stronger. After an interval of twenty minutes, I gave a double dose of the medicine, and in a few minutes had the satisfaction of hearing her speak, thanking me for my treatment. Her breathing became natural, the action of the heart nearly normal, and all within the space of one hour.

Case 4. Was called New Year's eve (fourteen miles distance), with the admonition to make all the speed possible, to see Miss K. Aet. 23 years. Found her cold at the extremities, pulseless, eyes rolled back in the head, unable to swallow. The friends, under the directions of Dr. D. Utter, were chafing the extremities, and he was trying to revive her. The night being very cold, it was a few minutes before I could give my attention to the patient, on account of my being thoroughly chilled from my long ride. The mother and sister were weeping, saying they were glad to see me, but that I had come too late. I looked at the patient, detecting from the position of the thumbs being drawn to the palms of the hands, and the peculiar rigidity of the fingers, a case of eclampsia, caused by uterine difficulty. (Examination over the abdominal region confirmed my suspicions; pressure caused the patient to groan, and, although the action of the heart was a mere flutter, the pulsation over the uterus was wonderfully strong.) I held chloroform over the face for a few minutes: respirations returned. I then called for six teaspoonfuls of sweet milk, to which I added half a teaspoonful of chloroform. Ordered a teaspoonful of the mixture every ten minutes, and left the

patient in care of Dr. Utter, while I warmed myself and inquired further in the case. Learned she had never been very regular, and at times suffered very severely, and that undoubtedly deciduous membranes had at times been cast off. At the bedside. Patient better, but suffering severe pain yet. Directed Dr. Utter to administer hypodermically 20 drops of solution morphia et atropia, the strength of which was—

℞.	Morphia sulph.,	gr. vj	
	Atropine " of	gr. j	
	Aqua destil.,	℥j.	M.

Ordered hot packs over the abdomen; sinapisms to the spine; the patient rallied, and was able to converse some. Soon fell into a peaceful slumber, and is now able to be around the house. Have ordered as an uterine tonic senecio gracillis and helonias dioica, to be continued for three months or until well.

The above are some of the conditions in which I think chloroform as a diffusible stimulant and relaxant surpasses anything I have ever used or know of. And to meet urgent symptoms, and for temporary relief is the *sine qua non*, and sweet milk is not only the handiest, but the *best menstruum* to hold it in total suspension that I know of.

[For the Summary.]

PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS AND ITS TREATMENT.

BY HIRAM CORSON, M. D.

THERE is perhaps nothing which happens to a woman in labor more alarming to the attendants and the physician than convulsions. They most frequently occur before the birth of the child, but sometimes not till after the delivery of the after-birth. Many women are sacrificed to the new views in relation to the cause of the accident and the mode of treatment. What physicians need is not theories in relation to the presence of albumen in the urine, and homilies on the necessity of such cases of forced labor, and the value of bromide of potassium, which has caused the death of scores of women, but some practical information in relation to the treatment of a woman under this dangerous labor-complication. A great change has taken place in the *means* of treatment of many diseases within a few years, and one who does not embrace the new measures is considered quite

an old fogy. Young men are quite merry over the fact that some old country doctor goes on with his old remedies, and affect to believe that he has never heard of verat. vir., aconite, bro. pot., digitalis, etc. And how stands the case with them? Utterly ignorant of the prompt and saving efficacy of venesection, cups, leeches, cathartics, etc., etc.

Last week I had a case of puerperal convulsions, occurring in a woman of thirty-four, two hours after the delivery of the placenta. I was called after her first fit, but just as I arrived she had the second. Her face was very red, and I at once bled her rapidly until I saw the threatenings of the third. I tied up her arm and she had the third. She had, before having the first one, cried out: "Oh! my head; I can't see;" and had not recovered consciousness during the intervals. Having taken twenty-two ounces, I gave her ten grains chloral and repeated in half hour. I sat by the bed two hours, and as there was no recurrence of them went home. I should have said that before I left she became conscious. In the morning she was comfortable, and had no unusual trouble or suffering. About fifteen or more years ago I published under the heading of "Midwifery in the Country," a detailed statement of all the cases of convulsions in labor I had in more than 2,000 consecutive cases. I bled them all freely, and some of the cases were as fearful as any man has ever seen, and every one got well. I have never lost one since that time. I could say much on this subject, but your journal needs short articles.

[For the Summary.]

PARRISH'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF PHOSPHATES, OR CHEMICAL FOOD.*

BY SAMUEL WOLFE, M. D., SKIPPACK, PA.

THE already large, yet constantly increasing, class of pharmaceutical preparations, whose chief office apparently is to supply in the economy some normal element which is absent through disease, constitutes a department in the Materia Medica well worthy of the attention it is receiving.

The great extent to which these preparations are successfully used, seems to indicate that the medical profession is coming nearer to the

* For Formula see page 425 of Parrish's Formulary.

universal recognition of the soundness of the teachings of those who advocate a deficiency of life in every disease. Where our fathers gave mercury, antimony, aconite and veratrum, and used the lancet freely, we are apt to see an inclination for quinia, alcoholics, and a generally supporting treatment. Instead of using depressing remedies to weaken and kill disease within the system, regarding it as an addition to what we find there in the healthy state, we regard the phenomena ascertainable in the pathological condition as due to a deficiency of normal elements, and attempt to overcome the disturbance of the functions by introducing a pabulum containing the deficient substance.

As quinia has been found to contain a principle to which it owes its specific virtues, and iron is the constituent notably absent in anemia, so future discoveries may demonstrate the nutritive qualities of many drugs of great worth, whose action, heretofore, has been considered, in the more limited sense of that term, only medicinal. Since substances introduced from without undergo within the system a chemical and vital change, it is not necessary to find in the material itself, as in the case of quinia, iron, pepsin and kindred preparations, a ready-formed organic element before we admit the plausibility of this mode of action.

But we leave all speculation as to what science in the future may do in this direction, and turn to our subject, which contains, preformed, several of the normal elements of the body.

Here, again, we may be confronted with the assertion that what may be a normal element out of the stomach, may, on its ingestion, be chemically changed to a foreign substance, and as such excreted.

We propose to make no defense against such a charge, except that the same principle might be applied with equal consistency to any article of diet, and that the results of experience have led to a different conclusion.

The Chemical Food, containing iron, the specific in anemia, with other constituents of the blood, upon which the nervous system is supposed largely to depend for its vigor and tone, I have been led to prescribe it in cases of great nervous debility, whenever found to be connected with a pale and bloodless surface.

In anemic patients, as often occurs, the general debility is but slight, the appetite remaining good and the functions of the body regular and normal. Here almost any preparation of iron will serve to restore the best health, if due attention be given to the removal of the cause of disease. But where, after long-continued sickness,

every organ of the body has become depressed in its action, and has assumed a power much below a healthy standard, there exists an indication for the remedy under consideration, which, indeed, will often cure where other chalybeates have failed.

We have frequently seen infants wasted almost to a skeleton, whose disease, from ignorance of its nature and cause, we generally call marasmus, restored in a few months to plump, fat babies, by giving ten drops of the syrup three times a day, immediately before or after nursing.

True, there are generally some explicit directions to be given in regard to the details of feeding, but the probabilities are that this of itself would not avail, as a comparison of the universal ignorance on the heart of mothers, and the gross carelessness in this direction, with the ratio of exemption from the trouble, would indicate this to be but a trifling cause. We are rather inclined to believe in a lack of digestive and assimilating power, which calls for the remedy containing the elements most needed in a form ready for immediate absorption.

In any disease where death is threatened from exhaustion, or where it is necessary to provide, in the form of a medicine, a pabulum for the impoverished blood, it will be likely to prove beneficial, while for the wasting disease of infancy and childhood it may be regarded as a specific.

[For the Summary.]

LEUCORRHŒA IN CHILDREN.

H. H. DRAKE, M. D.

LAST September I was called to see the daughter of Mrs. E., a little over two years of age, the mother of whom said she had something like the whites, which she noticed for some time, and was getting worse. The child was greatly emaciated and had apparently lost all vigor and strength, with loss of appetite, frequent spells of vomiting, and great irregularity of the bowels. On examination, found the discharge somewhat of a thin muco-purulent character, with slight excoriation about the vulvæ. I gave the child an injection of warm water, which brought several ascarides from the rectum. Ordered an astringent lotion of sulphate of zinc to be ap-

plied to the vulvæ, prescribed calomel in purgative and alterative doses, followed by an elixir of pyrophosphate of iron, quinine and strychnine; on which, I dare say, the child made a good and rapid recovery, and is now the picture of exuberance and health.

Children of a strumous diathesis, impaired health, ascarides in the rectum, are often the subjects of this annoyance. Ascarides, I believe, either by their irritation in the bowel or by their migration to the vulvæ, to be a very common cause; at any rate, in such cases there can be no mistake in thoroughly washing out the rectum.

Norristown, Pa.

[For the Summary.]

TREATMENT OF DIPHTHERIA.

BY I. J. M. GOSS, M. D., L.L. D.

DIPHTHERIA is prevailing in many parts of the Southern States, and is proving very fatal under the usual forms of treatment. I see a communication in almost every journal that comes to my address, detailing the old treatment that has signally failed, which is quinia, tincture of iron, chloride of potash, etc.

Having tried the above remedies when the disease made its appearance in Georgia in 1862, I have been compelled, from repeated failures, to resort to other forms of treatment. Believing that the disease was caused by germs which are planted upon the mucous surface or imbedded into the blood, which produce a low form of vegetable life that poisons the blood and affects the tissues like all the septic diseases, I have adopted a septic form of treatment. I am satisfied that the blood is in a septic condition, and that the local manifestation is the result of a general diseased condition of the blood. Taking this view of the pathology of this disease, I use antiseptic remedies, both locally and internally, for some local remedies do good. As an antiseptic I gave baptisia, in doses of five to fifteen drops of the saturated tincture every two hours. If there is fever, I give aconite in drop doses every two hours. If there is any tendency to delirium, I give five or six drops of belladonna every three hours, until this tendency to the brain is counteracted. As a local application I have used, with marked effect, the tincture of eucalyptus globulus, alcohol and tincture of camphor, also the turpentine applied with a pencil

brush. The local applications aid in preventing the local decomposition of the parts. The baptisia seems to be an antidote to the poison of the disease, at least it has so proven with me in all the cases that I have had under treatment now for two years, while other physicians in my city depended upon quinine and iron, and lost a large per cent. of their cases. If I can see a case early in the attack, I can prevent the local mischief upon the tonsils. I was called to two sisters; one had the well marked exudation upon the tonsils, but the other had just taken the disease, and had no exudation. I treated them both with the baptisia, alternative with aconite and belladonna, and they rapidly recovered.

[For the Summary.]

PHYTOLACCA DECANTRA AS A REMEDY FOR INFLAMMATION OF THE MAMMÆ.— Phytolacca has deservedly become a popular remedy with some physicians. My attention was first called to the above remedy about three years ago, and ever since I have been using it in inflammation of the mammæ whenever opportunity afforded itself to do so, and, I must say, without a single failure in quite a number of cases. My plan of treatment is as follows: As soon as any symptoms of inflammation make their appearance, or my attention is called to it, I prescribe ten to twenty drops of the fl. ext. phytolacca decantra every three or four hours. The breast should be fully bathed with the fl. ext. or tincture of phytolacca, and a woolen cloth wrung out of hot water applied as hot as can be borne, which facilitates the cure, and gives the patient a grateful feeling of relief.

R. H. ANDREWS, M. D.

OXIDE OF ZINC IN DIARRHŒA.—Dr. Jacquier has followed, in the service of Dr. Bonamy at Nantes, the good effects of the employment of oxide of zinc in diarrhœa. The formula which he has employed is the following: Oxide of zinc, fifty-four grains; bicarbonate of soda, seven and a half grains—in four packets, one to be taken every six hours. In all the cases which he observed, oxide of zinc produced rapid cure of diarrhœa. In fourteen cases observed by Puygantier, the cure was even more rapid, since in only one case were three doses of the medicine required. The results are considered to have been more satisfactory, inasmuch as in several cases the malady had endured from one to many months, and other methods of treatment

had not produced any improvement. Thus he concludes that, although by no means to be held as exclusive treatment, the employment of oxide of zinc deserves to be more generally known as useful in diarrhœa. (*British Med. Journal.*)

To Disguise the Taste of Quinine.—The following formula to disguise the taste of quinine is highly recommended by Dr. H. H. Drake:

℞. Quinia sulph., 16 grs.
Acid. tart., 8 grs.
Fl. xt. lycyrr., ℥ss
Aqua menth. pip., q. s. ad ℥ij. M.

Constipation.—The following combination has proved very useful in cases of obstinate constipation:

℞. Pulv. sanguinaria, ℥j
Pulv. rhei, ℥j
Pulv. sapo, cast., ℥ij. M.
Ft. pil., No. 32, one pill night and morning.

Diagnosis of Pregnancy.—Dr. Goddell calls attention to the following signs of pregnancy:

When the neck of the uterus appears to you as hard as the end of your nose, pregnancy should not exist; if it appears to you as soft as your lips, the uterus probably contains a fœtus.

Hydrocyanic Acid as a Cure for the Opium Habit.—Dr. W. Blalock recommends hydrocyanic acid as an efficient substitute for opium and morphia in the treatment of the opium habit. He has found "no patient who could not quit morphia while under the influence of the acid."

It acts pleasantly without depressing after-effects. The following is his formula:

℞. Acid hydrocyanici dil. gtt.xlviij
Syrup simp., ℥ij
Aqua, ad ℥j. M.
Sig.—A teaspoonful at 7 a. m., 12 m. and 8 p. m. (*Atlantic Medical Journal.*)

Poultices.—The common practice in making poultices of mixing the linseed meal with hot water, and applying them directly to the skin, is quite wrong, because, if we do not wish to burn the patient, we must wait until a great portion of the heat has been lost. The

proper method is to take a flannel bag (the size of the poultice required), to fill this with the linseed poultice as hot as it can possibly be made, and to put between this and the skin a second piece of flannel, so there shall be at least two thicknesses of flannel between the skin and the poultice itself. Above the poultice should be placed more flannel, or a piece of cotton wool to prevent it from getting cold. By this method we are able to apply the linseed meal boiling hot, without burning the patient, and the heat, gradually diffusing through the flannel, affords a grateful sense of relief which cannot be obtained by other means. There are few ways in which such marked relief is given to abdominal pain as by the application of a poultice in this manner. DR. T. L. BRUNTON.

GONORRHŒA.—

℞. Bal. copaiba, ℥j
Oil cubebs, ℥ij
Tr. opii, ℥j
Spt. ether nitrosi, ℥iss
Comp. spt. lavender, ℥iij
Aqua camphor, ℥iv
White sugar, ℥ij
Oil parderage berry, 5 drops
Mucilage gum arabic, ℥ij. M.

Sig.—Tablespoonful three times a day before meals.

DR. J. BOYER.

REMEDY FOR SICK HEADACHE.

℞. Fl. ext. ergotæ, ℥j
Fl. ext. valerian, ℥j. M.

Sig.—Thirty drops every half hour until relieved. Two or three doses are usually sufficient.

TORPID LIVER.

℞. Fl. ext. sept. and dand., aa ℥j
Aromatic syrup rhei, ℥iss
Fl. ext. podophyllum, ℥ij
Comp. tinct. cardamomi, ℥ij
Syrup. simplex, ℥j. M.

Sig.—Two teaspoonfuls every three hours until the bowels and liver are restored to healthy action. A solution of one half a teaspoonful of salt to be drunk every morning, an encouragement to a regular action of the bowels.

REMEDY FOR HEADACHE.—Having observed that bromide of potassium, in twenty or thirty grain doses, and tincture of aconite root, separately, relieved more cases than any remedies I had previously exhibited, I experimented with large doses of the drug combined.

For several years I have been in the habit of giving in these cases sixty grains of the bromide of potassium and ten drops of the tincture of aconite root, in a wineglassful of water; the same to be repeated in an hour or two, if the head is not relieved; but a repetition of the dose is very seldom required. In the case of ladies and others who wish to have the remedy always at hand, or who are about to start on a journey, I supply them with the following mixture:

℞. Bromide of potassium, ℥ij
Tincture of aconite root, ℥j
Distilled water,
Simple syrup, aa ℥ij. M.

Sig.—Take a dessertspoonful in some water every hour until relieved. (*American Practitioner.*)

AGREEABLE MODE OF TAKING CASTOR OIL.—Castor oil may be agreeably taken by first rinsing the glass with moderately hot water, and then proceed as follows:

℞. Hot water, ℥ij
Castor oil, ℥j
Peppermint water, ℥j

To be put in a tumbler in the order mentioned above. Hardly any taste of the oil remains in the mouth, and is easily swallowed. The tumbler is also easily cleaned, as little or no oil adheres to it. (*New York Medical and Surgical Journal.*)

MISTURA GLYCYRRHIZÆ COMPOSITA.—Brown mixture, which deposits no sediment.

℞. Fl. ext. of licorice, f.℥ij
Glycerine, f.℥iv
Syrup, f.℥vjss
Tr. opii camphor, f.℥ij
Vin. antimonii, f.℥j.
Spts. ætheris nitris, f.℥ss.

Mix the glycerine and fluid extracts; then mix the last three liquids add the two mixtures together, and lastly the syrup. This mixture is dichromatic, appearing brown and opaque by reflected light, but clear and reddish by transmitted light.

LAXATIVE PILLS FOR HABITUAL CONSTIPATION:—

℞. Ext. bellad., gr.x
Ext. nucis vom., gr.xx
Ext. colocynth comp., ℈viij.

Ft. mass. D. in pil. No. xl. S.—One every night, or as often as needed.

TREATMENT OF ECZEMA IN INFANTS.—For the Eczema which occurs in infants, Dr. Erasmus Wilson considers small doses of calomel

at moderate intervals a specific, followed by Fowler's solution in doses proportionate to the age of the child, while the oxide of zinc ointment should be applied externally. (*Charteris' Hand-Book of Practice.*)

EXCELLENT TONIC:—

℞. Tinct. fer. citro-mur., ℥j
Syrupi, ℥iij
Ol. limon., q. s. M.

S.—Teaspoonful after meals or oftener.

THE following is said to be a sovereign remedy in the vomiting of pregnancy:

℞. Tinct. nucis vom.,
Liq. bismuthi, aa. ℥ss. M.

Sig.—Teaspoonful three or four times a day, a dose just after each meal. (*Maryland Medical Journal.*)

A MIXTURE of pulv. sanguinaria, gum acacia and gum myrrh, two drachms of each, snuffed up the nose, has been recommended in nasal catarrh.

PERMANENT CURE FOR COSTIVENESS:—

℞. Sodæ sulphatis, 20 grains
Ac. nitro-muriat, 5 drops.

Sig.—Take one hour before breakfast.

CROUP.—The following for use in croup, is said to be very efficacious:

℞. Tinct. sanguinaria, 20 drops
Aqua, ℥ 2. M.

Sig.—A teaspoonful once in five minutes until vomiting ensues, when relief is obtained.

DANDRUFF LOTION.—The following, used instead of oil as a hair-dressing, is said to be beneficial:

℞. Tincture of cantharides, ℥ 2
Glycerine, ℥ 1
Rose water, ℥ 3.

CINCHONIA.—Some time ago, I induced Dr. J. M. Waters, of this place, to prescribe cinchonia "alkaloid," as it is very highly recommended. After trying various formulæ we finally concluded to try it in form of trochisci, which acted like a charm. We have not found a single

patient who did not like to take them, there being no adhering to mouth or teeth about them, and still the desired effect was produced in every case. The alkaloid is borne well by the stomach, and being much cheaper than either sulphate of quinine or sulphate of cinchonidine, and tasteless, will almost altogether take the place of the latter. We first used the following formulæ, but at present they are prescribed as each case requires:

For Children.—

℞. Cinchonia "alkaloid,"
Bismuth. subnit., aa gr.j.
Sodii bicarb., gr.$\frac{1}{12}$
Mucil. tragacanth.,
Sacch. alb. pulv., aa q. s.
Ft. troch. No. 1.

For Adults.—

℞. Cinchonia "alkaloid,"
Ferri redacti, aa gr.ij.
Sodi bicarb., gr.$\frac{1}{12}$
Acidi arseniosi, gr.$\frac{1}{15}$
Mucil. tragacanth.,
Sacch. alb. pulv., aa q. s.
Ft. troch. No. 1.

My plan for making them is very simple. Make a mass, using a good deal of sugar, roll into pills, and flatten them with a spatula. Druggists, after two or three trials, will experience no difficulty in making them. It takes but very little more time than to make ordinary pills. A *very slight bitterish* taste is developed, but it is not disagreeable. Aromatic powder ammoniacal glycyrrhizin are very good disguisers.

Would be pleased to hear of others trying the cinchonia alkaloid in trochisci form. Yours truly, J. O. HUGHES.

"*New Remedies.*"

INFANTILE COLIC.—Dr. J. P. F. Brunner says: "I frequently have been called to treat cases of infantile colic, and found the use of opiates to produce only a temporary relief, and finally stun the system. I, therefore, present to the profession the following prescription, which I find gives almost instantaneous relief, and effects a permanent cure:"

℞. Tinct. asafetidæ, 15 drops
Tinct. cinnamoni, ℥ ½
Sodii carbonas, ℥ 1
Syrup rhei aromat, ℥ 3
Aquæ fontanæ, ℥iss. M.
Dose, half a teaspoonful every three hours.

TREATMENT OF LEUCORRHŒA AND SIMPLE ULCERATION OF THE UTERUS.—Dr. William Conyn has been prescribing the following combination as an injection in Leucorrhœa and Ulceration (Simple) of the Uterus, varied in strength according to the severity of the case:

℞. Acidi carbolici,
Liq. plumbi subacet,
Fluid ext. papaveris,
Glycerine,
Aqua rosa.

THE following tonic medicines, by the stomach, for the relief of the dozen and one complaints always attendant upon such cases:

℞.	Tinct. ferri mur,	℥iij
	Tinct. nucis vomica,	℥ij
	Tinct. columbo,	℥ij
	Aqua cinnamomi,	℥ij
	Syrupi simplicis,	q. s.
Ft. mist.,		℥viij.

Signa.—One tablespoonful three times a day.

(*Buffalo Med. and Surgical Journal.*)

OINTMENT FOR PILES:—

℞.	Powdered opium,	30 grains
	Tannin,	℥ i
	Carbolic acid,	15 drops
	Oil of tobacco,	10 drops
	Solution of subacetate of lead,	20 drops.
	Simple ointment,	℥ i.

Mix intimately. To be used morning and night.

CONSTIPATION.—The following combination has proved very useful in cases of obstinate constipation:

℞.	Pulv. sanguinaria,	℥ i	
	Pulv. rhei,	℥ i	
	Pulv. sapo. cast,	℥ 2	M.

Ft. pil. No. 32. One pill night and morning.

SANTONIN is said to be adulterated with boric acid. The test consists in ignition of the specimen, dissolving the residue in boiling water, allowing it to crystallize, when boric acid separates and is recognized in the usual manner.

A LOCAL ANÆSTHETIC.—The *Dental Cosmos* says that a mixture of pulverized camphor, six parts, and sulphuric ether, eight parts, applied by means of a pledget of cotton to the gums of a tooth to be removed, until they turn white, will cause the removal to be attended with but very slight pain.

CASCARO SAGRADO.

BY C. W. HANSEN, M. D., OAKLAND, CAL.

When camping in a little valley at the foot of Mount Shasta, about a year ago, I was consulted by Mrs. S——. She had been a sufferer five years, she said; had been to all the springs, and tried all the doctors in the country, without obtaining more than momentary relief. Her case was plain enough: sallow complexion, general emaciation, broad, flabby tongue, coated with a thick, yellow fur, foul breath, cardialgia, headache, a feeling of faintness and drowsiness, relieved for a short period by eating: habitual constipation, etc., all denoted a bad case of atonic dyspepsia. On examination I found the liver enlarged, regular in outline, with considerable pain or pressure over the left lobe, evidently due to congestion. Uterine functions but slightly disturbed, and no visible organic lesion. I could find no fault with her diet or general mode of living, and concluded, on the whole, that I had a very stubborn, if not hopeless, case. On my return home I forwarded her ℥iv Casc. Sag., directing her to make a tincture with a quart of whisky, and to take a teaspoonful of the mixture *undiluted* directly after eating. I saw her again about a month ago, a well woman. She had experienced relief within a week, and the improvement had been steady and uninterrupted. I report her case, because I consider it typical of a large class commonly met with, and often a source of great annoyance to the practitioner. The cure I attribute to the stimulating properties of the whisky, and the action of the cascara in restoring a healthy tone to the gastric and intestinal glands and follicles.

Before closing I must speak of the cascara in hemorrhoids. When the disease is due to obstructions in the alimentary canal, it certainly acts like a charm; while other cathartics increase the trouble by their irritating action on the mucous membrane, the cascara is soothing and effective at the same time, and if taken persistently in small doses, will cure the disease entirely in the majority of cases. (*New Preparations.*)

SALICYLIC ACID IN ERYSIPELAS.—Dr. S. W. Fowler, of Delaware, O., reports a number of cases of idiopathic erysipelas, which were treated by the method first suggested by Dr. P. J. Spencer, of Cleve-

land, namely, by the internal and external use of salicylic acid. Five grains of the acid were administered every two hours, and the inflamed surface was washed every half hour, by means of a soft sponge, with the following solution:

℞. Acidi salicylici, ℥ss } 2.00
Glycerinæ, f.℥j } or 35.00
Aquæ, f.℥v. } 150.00

After applying the solution, the entired inflamed surface was to be covered with cloths dipped in mucilage of elm bark.

The first application caused a peculiar burning sensation, growing at each subsequent application. Quinine being likewise administered in small doses, recovery took place in about three days. (*Ohio Medical Recorder.*)

FORMULAS FOR GIVING MEDICINES TO CHILDREN:—

℞. Quiniæ sulph., gr.xvj
Acidi tannic., gr.ij
Ol. menthæ pip., gtt.iij
Syrupi sarsaparillæ co., ℥ij. M.

S.—Dose, one teaspoonful. Shake the bottle before using.
Syrup of chocolate, such as is used at soda fountains, completely conceals the taste of quinine.

AN AGREEABLE FORMULA FOR GIVING IRON TO CHILDREN:—

℞. Ferri et potassii tart., ℥ij
Aquæ cinnamomi,
Syrupi simpli., aa ℥iss. M.
Et ft. solutio.

S.—Dose ½ to one teaspoonful between meals and at bedtime.

D. S. CLARK, Rockford, Ill.

COLLODIUM IODOFORMIATUM (Molesckott):—

℞. Iodoform, 1 part
Triturate it fine, add it to
Collodion, 15 parts.
And dissolve it by shaking and macerating.
Recommended in lymphatic swelling, enlargement of spleen, orchitis, pericarditis, and as an analgetic in gouty swelling.

SALICYLIC ACID MIXTURE.—Prof. J. M. DaCosta gives the following formula for administering salicylic acid in solution, as being the most elegant and pleasant combination he has been able to devise:

℞. Sodii salicylat., grs. xx.
Spiritûs lavandulæ, ♏ xv
Glycerinæ, f. ℥ j
Aquæ, f. ℥ j. M.

Sig.—One dose. (*Richmond and Louisville Medical Journal.*)

MORPHIA HYPODERMICALLY IN DYSENTERY.—Dr. J. E. Washington reports that he has found hypodermic injections of about ⅓ grain of morphia to be a most certain remedy for dysentery accompanied with tenesmus. It appears to act like magic. Its rapid effects cannot be produced by opium. (*Nash. Journ. of Med.*)

COD LIVER OIL WITH QUINIA:—

℞.	Quinia sulphate,	3 parts
	Sulphuric acid,	4 parts
	Water of ammonia,	q. s.
	Distilled water,	q. s.
	Purified oleic acid,	30 parts
	Cod liver oil,	900 parts.

Dissolve the sulphate of quina in the sulphuric acid, diluted with 120 parts of water; add ammonia to slight excess; transfer the precipitated quinia to a strainer, wash it and dry it. Then dissolve it in the oleic acid, and mix it with cod liver oil. A tablespoonful represents about 00.5 gm. (7-10 gr.) of sulphate of quinia.

REMEDY FOR MOSQUITO BITES.—A mixture of carbolic acid and olive oil, in the proportion of one fluid drachm of the former to an ounce and a half of the latter, is a soothing lotion to apply to mosquito bites. It effectively relieves all irritation. If the face and hands are rubbed with this lotion, it will effectually keep off all ordinary mosquitoes.—*Southern Clinic.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We aim to make the journal interesting and instructive, and to successfully carry out this object we request the physicians who are in active practice to furnish us with items of experience; short, practical and reliable articles are always wanted.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The very large extra edition which we shall publish for the introduction of the MEDICAL SUMMARY to the profession of the United States, will make it a most desirable medium of advertising. Send for rates. Address,

R. H. ANDREWS, M. D.,

P. O. Box 180. *Landsdale, Pa.*

THE MEDICAL SUMMARY.

A monthly journal, devoted to practical medicine and the collateral sciences, new preparations, etc.

Brief, condensed and reliable. Contains the latest information likely to be of practical and permanent value.

Subscription price, $1.00 per year in advance. Single copies, 10 cents.

R. H. ANDREWS, M. D.,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
P. O. Box 180. *Lansdale, Pa.*

A FEW of the articles in the present number of the MEDICAL SUMMARY are rather lengthy, but from their very interesting character, we thought proper to publish them.

BOOK NOTICES.

PRACTICAL GYNÆCOLOGY; a Hand-Book of the Diseases of Women. By Haywood Smith, M. A., M. D., Oxon. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, Physician to the Hospital for Women and to the British Lying-in-Hospital. With Illustrations. Price, $2.00. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, 1878.

This is one of the "Student's Guide Series," and is a work systematically arranged, burdened with no discussions on vexed questions of pathology, with a valuable appendix of remedies. A work that deserves to be appreciated.

HAND-BOOK OF THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—By M. Charteris, M. D., Prof. Practice of Medicine, Anderson College, Glasgow. With Illustrations. Price, $2.00. Philadelphia, 1878: Lindsay & Blakiston.

This is another of the "Student's Guide Series," and is a handy and practical work for the busy practitioner and student. It shows in a brief manner the most important points of diagnosis and treatment, with an appendix of valuable formulas.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS; A Manual of the Comparative Semeiology of the More Important Diseases. By F. de Havilland Hall, M. D., Assistant Physician to the Westminster Hospital, London. Price, $2.00. Philadelphia, 1879: D. G. Brinton, 115 South 7th street. American edition, with extensive additions.

The author's classification of diseases in this manual is admirable. It is a well-made book as regards the attention which has been paid to details, too apt to be overlooked, in point of diagnosis.

CONSPECTUS OF ORGANIC MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACAL BOTANY. Comprising the Vegetable and Animal Drugs: Their Physical Characters, Geographical Origin, Classification, Constituents, Doses, Adulterations, etc. Tables of Tests and Solubilities of the Alkaloids appended. By L. E. Sayre, Ph. S. Price, $2.00. Philadelphia, 1879: D. G. Brinton, 115 South 7th street.

This work is so arranged that it can be readily referred to and studied. Several very valuable tables are included.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF FLUID AND SOLID EXTRACTS; also Pills, Resinoids and Alkaloids. Prepared by Henry Thayer & Co. With Formulas and Receipts. Cambridge, Mass.

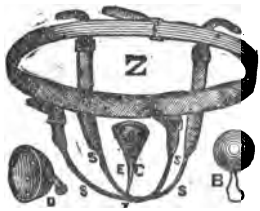
A valuable book for the physician or druggist. 262 pages, bound in cloth; sent upon the receipt of 50 cents.

REVISED CATALOGUE OF MEDICAL BOOKS. Lindsay & Blakiston: Philadelphia.

Messrs Lindsay & Blakiston have reduced the price of many of their publications to suit the times.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SPRING SESSION OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. Baltimore, 1879.

STAUFER'S SERIES OF HARD RUBBER INSTRUMENTS.



This Hard Rubber Uterine Supporter E C, (Economy) and Elastic Belt Z, is the least in price and most complete of any outside of this series. It adapts itself to the angle of the axis of the Uterus and Vagina, by its oblique construction of the Cup. The elastic gums ss, yield to every motion of the body, hence the essential mobility of the Uterus is maintained. It is warranted if properly selected, or made so by the exchange privilege. to correct and support even any *Procidentia.* ***Price,*** only $4.50. The most efficient of any self sustaining Pessaries are the ***Shell-globes B,*** and ***Cups D,*** each $1.50. This series of Uterine Instruments comprises upwards of 150, in size and style Instruments. Among which is a series of ***Speculums*** so complete and simple that it requires but little experience to bring into a natural view the entire Vaginal portion of the Uterus. Send for ***Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue,*** and see how the treatment of this formidable epedemic may be simplified. Much is drawn from the higher authorities and given in quotation. I shall cheerfully render any assistance, or answer any questions in *Gynecology* that my library and a twenty year's experience can furnish.

Exchanges Free of all the Hard Rubber parts on the Catalogue until suited.

S. S. STAUFER, M.D.
Sup't of the Hard Rubber Accommodation Works, of Phila.
646 North Ninth Street, (above Wallace,) Phila.

N. B.—*Physicians whose attention has been called through this notice to these now popular instruments, will please mention this journal, when they order instruments or catalogues.*—ED.

THE

MEDICAL SUMMARY.

VOL. I. APRIL, 1879. No. 2.

[For the Summary.]

MERCURY IN SYPHILIS.

BY C. G. POLK, M. D.

SINCE I have been connected with the medical profession, I have witnessed quite a transition regarding the therapeutical value of mercury. My teachers instructed me to regard it as the *sine qua non* of medical science, and now the editors of the *National Dispensatory* deem it as an agent of doubtful value. Twenty years' experience, however, has given me some fixed views, which no authority can induce me to relinquish. While many eminent surgeons deny any efficacy of mercury in syphilis, my own observations most positively lead me to an opposite conclusion. Time and again have I tried the iodide of potassium for the relief of secondary consequences, and found the benefit which accrued unimportant. I would then administer the corrosive chloride of mercury with chloride of ammonium and tincture of the chloride of iron, with the most unequivocal results. Again, patients who were improving on this treatment, have relapsed as soon as it was withdrawn, and they were given iodide of potassium. Time and again I have had patients, upon whom I have made the change, beg me to put them back on the mercurial treatment, on the ground that they felt so much better while taking it. Our teachers have led us to avoid mercury in the advanced forms of syphilis; but in violation of these teachings, I have used it for condyloma, mucous patches in the mouth, and ulceration of the throat, with excellent advantage. I am aware that much harm has been inflicted by

mercury in this disease: so fire uncontrolled may lay cities and forests in ashes; but who would reject the use of fire on this account? To secure the good and obviate the evil, the mercury should be administered with tonics. Even calomel may be administered with quinine and chlorate of potassium, without salivation or other injurious effects, while all the deterioration of the blood and tissue disintegration resulting from the bichloride, can be obviated in the same way.

I like the following formula:

℞.	Hydrarg. chl. corrosiv.,	gr.ij	
	Ammonii chloridi,	ʒiij	
	Tinct. ferri chlorid.,	ʒiij	
	Elix. simplicis,	q. s. ad. ℥iv.	M.

Teaspoonful four times a day.

2349 Catharine St., Philadelphia.

[For the Summary.]

THINNING AND THICKENING THE BLOOD.

BY M. P. GREENSWARD, M. D.

SEVERAL years ago a lady showed me her finger, from which blood was oozing freely, although there was no wound about the finger. These hemorrhages were of monthly occurrence, which, together with the cessation of the menses, proved that vicarious menstruation had taken place, and also that her blood was too thin. Tonics and the fluid extract of black cohosh, the former to thicken the blood and the latter to excite the uterus into more vigorous action, removed this unpleasant symptom caused the menses to reappear monthly, and restored her to health.

I was afflicted with the bleeding piles, and sometimes lost at each evacuation of the bowels from a gill to a pint of blood. I made up my mind that this malady was produced by my blood being too thin. By the use of tonics I thickened my blood and removed the hæmorrhoids, and became restored to health.

I treated a lady at a period commonly called "the turn of life." The menstrual flow had ceased, leaving her brain so much disturbed that she was occasionally insane. By the use of the concentrated tincture of veratrum viride, I thinned her blood and equalized her circulation, and she was restored to health.

In our day people seldom have too much blood. There are but

few cases that now call for bleeding. One important case that did require the loss of blood occurred in my practice some years ago. A farmer got kicked by a vicious horse as I was riding past his farm. The horse's hoof struck him directly over the pit of the stomach, and he lay as if dead. He appeared to be bereft of breath, pulse and consciousness. I instantly opened the median basilic vein to start the blood, and allowed about a teaspoonful of the vital fluid to escape, when he commenced to breathe. I then stopped the flow of blood, bandaged up the arm, ordered a mild cathartic, and in a few days he became restored to health.

Apoplexy does not necessarily call for bleeding. Soaking the feet in hot water and giving veratrum viride internally has cured many persons of this disease, and has done it more effectually than the use of the lancet.

Several years ago a lady consulted me about epilepsy, which she was seized with about once a month. From her appearance I judged that her blood was too thick. I used the veratrum viride for a short time, when the epilepsy ceased to make its appearance; but her menses came on every three instead of every four weeks. This symptom troubled her, and she told me of it, when I replied that by discontinuing the veratrum viride her blood would get thicker and her menses appear as formerly every four weeks, and so it turned out, and her health became better than it had been for many previous years.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

[For the Summary.]

CANCER OF THE STOMACH.

BY W. H. HARTZELL, M. D.

CANCER of the stomach is an affection which almost every physician is obliged to meet. A few cases recently came under my notice, and a short descriprion of them, and the disease in general, may not be amiss for the SUMMARY.

Case 1: When I saw him first he complained of irritability of the stomach, slight nausea, which increased to vomiting in a week or so, entire disgust of food, languor, lassitude, with more or less pain in the epigastrium, debility increasing until he had to confine himself to bed. There appeared a well-marked cachexia, with increased vomiting and emaciation, and a tumor was now perceptible

in the epigastrium over the region of pain. He partook of very little nourishment, and in fact for the last twelve days nothing at all. The consequence, of course, was steady decline, and through it the tumor became more and more perceptible. He lingered in this declining condition for five weeks, when a post-mortem confirmed the diagnosis.

Case 2 was a repetition of all the principal symptoms of Case 1, excepting that she lingered through a period of four months.

In the diagnosis of cancer of the stomach, one question of vital importance most naturally presents itself to the practitioner: *What are the principal symptoms that warrant a correct diagnosis?* Of all the authorities that I am familiar with, there is no symptom or train of symptoms that may be known as pathognomonic. The symptoms which are of most importance in the diagnosis of this disease are *cachexia, gastric derangement, anorexia, epigastric pain, vomiting* with or without hemorrhage, *loss of strength, emaciation, age* of the patient, and finally the detection of a *tumor* by means of physical signs. Yet, notwithstanding these well-established facts, the most expert prove themselves in error sometimes. *Brinton* and *Leube* both admit that they called a case cancer of the stomach upon the above symptoms, when the autopsy revealed pulmonary tuberculosis, and the tumor was nothing more than the head of the healthy pancreas. But the symptom on which I always laid the greatest weight was the condition of the *vomited matter;* by no means a sure guide, and, perhaps, as likely to mislead the practitioner as any one symptom named. But so far I have never met with vomited matter that in any way resembled that ejected in cancer of the stomach. I always found it of a frothy nature, chocolate color, and fœcal odor.

In the great majority of cases the cancerous mass is situated at the pylorus. Out of 360 cases analyzed by Brinton, the pylorus was affected in sixty per cent.; the cardia ten per cent. Luton's analysis of Lebert's, Dittrich's, and Louis's 99 cases showed the tumor to be situated at the pylorus in 59 cases; at the cardia in 8 cases; on the lesser curvature in 17 cases, and so on.

The age of the patient will also assist in making a correct estimation of facts. The relatively greatest disposition to this disease occurs from the age of 60 to 70. An analysis of 600 cases between 30 and 70 years showed the average to be at 50 years. Under the age of 30 years, it is considered comparatively rare. But one instance is recorded by *Wilkinson* in which it existed at birth.

Horleysville, Pa.

[For the Summary.]

THE LOCALIZATION OF THE CENTRES OF THE SPECIAL SENSES AND SPEECH IN THE CEREBRAL CORTEX.

BY B. KEELER, STUDENT JEFFERSON MED. COLLEGE, PA.

In treating of this subject it might not be amiss to mention something as regards a certain inherent power, termed *Innervation*, or the physiological action of the nervous system. This inherent principle is reckoned by some physiologists as the most indispensable condition of life; that it constitutes the essence of vitality, is common to all organized beings, and also essential to every manifestation of life.

In recognition of the senses, we may consider the different organs of those special senses, and the nerves connected with them, as the immediate seat of the different sensations. But before these impressions are manifested as such, it requires the intervention of a higher division of the nervous system, viz., the *brain*, or, more minutely, the various centres located in the *gray* or *cortical* substance of the cerebrum. (Although there are movements manifested without the brain taking cognizance of it, yet, as our subject relates to the senses, I here merely direct the attention to the fact that such is the case sometimes.) Of the former, the proof is perfectly conclusive. If the nerve which connects an organ of some special sense with the brain be divided or compressed, no sensation will be excited in the mind if an impression is made upon that organ.

Another circumstance truly curious is, that though the brain is the real seat of these sensations, yet every sensation is always referred to the organ of sense; so that we might infer from this that a double organic action takes place, the one from the organ to the brain, where the sensation is excited, the other from the brain to the organ, by means of which it is referred to the latter.

But, without digressing any further, I shall refer now more particularly to the subject under discussion. But to make this dissertation more interesting, and at the same time more clearly understood, a demonstration should be made from a drawing of the brain, and upon it mapping out the centres.

These centres have been localized by observations taken in disease, and by vivisectal experimentation from our world-renowned experimentists as Brown-Sequard and others.

The centre for *speech* is located in the posterior portion of the third frontal convolution of the anterior lobe, on the left side of the cerebrum, and is defined to be a psychico-physical act or movement, by which the thoughts, feelings and emotions are expressed either by indicative gestures or pantomimic words, written or spoken words.

The centre of *audition* has been localized as being found in the superior convolution of the temporo-sphenoidal lobe, which is the seat where the impressions of sound are made manifest to the higher faculties of the mind.

The centre for *sight* is located in the anguli gyri posterior to the fissure of Sylvius and around the temporo-sphenoidal lobe.

The centres for *taste* and *smell* are located in the inferior convolution of the temporo-sphenoidal lobe, and that for *touch* in the hippocampal region.

[For the Summary.]

UTERINE TUMOR.

BY J. M. MULHOLLAND, M. D.

SOME time in the month of February, 1879, Mrs. L. called at my office. She complained of severe pain over the abdominal region, bearing down uterine pain, with a considerable uterine hemorrhage, not only at the monthly periods, but at irregular intervals. It would be brought on by long continuance in the erect posture, by exertion in walking, or by running up or down stairs, or without any assignable cause. It would sometimes resemble the ordinary menstrual discharge, or the blood would issue in a continuous stream from the vagina. On examination, found the neck soft; suspected pregnancy, but made no diagnosis. I thought it better to wait further developments. She called once or twice a month for three months, when the hemorrhage and pain ceased.

January 27, 1879, Mrs. L. called again and said "she would like some of the same medicine as I gave her before." *That* I could not do, as I had forgotten what I gave her. I questioned her some, and found that she had been able to do her work up to within a week, when the old symptoms had returned, as she expressed it "worse than ever." On examination, found something protruding from the os uteri, about the size of the small end of an egg. After introducing a speculum (Leonard's vaginal speculum, the best in use), the pro-

truding portion looked like an inversion of the womb, in which I was mistaken; for as soon as I touched the surface with a uterine sound, there was free bleeding. The hemorrhage was so violent that I commanded it by plugging the vagina—Diagnosis, uterine tumor. I called on the patient next day, and the sound gave the depth of the uterus at 4½ inches, and about the same diameter. Hemorrhage was so profuse that syncope resulted. I had to use the tampon again, which I saturated with tinct. of iron. I gave:

℞. Ergot, ℥ij
Aquæ, ℥iv. M.
A teaspoonful every two hours.

February 20, removed tampon, found the tumor protruding about 1½ inches. Replaced tampon as before, continued treatment until February 8, when I found tumor protruding about three inches, which I removed through the speculum, by dragging down the tumor, and dividing the pedicle with the scissors. I then used tampon as usual. Patient made a rapid recovery on the use of dialyzed iron. What was the tumor? Was it fibrous, mucous, vesicular or cellular, or cancerous? The tumor was 4½ inches in length, 2¾ inches in diameter, oblong, soft at one end, indurated at the other.

Tunkhannock, Pa.

[For the Summary.]

A CASE OF SYPHILITICAL ORCHITIS AND STRANGULATED SCROTAL HERNIA, TREATED SUCCESSFULLY.

BY W. S. VAN CLEVE, M. D.

I WAS called at 2 p. m., January 4th, ——, to see a German man of 32 years, whom I found in great agony. His pulse was 120 a minute, small and sharp, eyes glaring, and he was in a profuse cold sweat. His throat was inflamed and glands swollen. The right testicle was enlarged to eight times its normal size, and was very painful to the touch. Overlapping this testicle, and one-half its length, I found an engorged intestine, which was so sensitive that on light taxis he would scream, "Mein Gott! Mein Gott!"

He had not voided his urine in 36 hours, or his bowels in seven days; though he had taken a large quantity of senna, salts and castor-oil, and beer and whisky, to give action. The day previous, when lifting a heavy stove, he felt his bowels give way, and hastened to the

privy, but to faint in the effort at defecation, from which place he was taken to his bed, where I found him twenty-four hours afterwards. Seeing his condition, I told him an operation might save him, if performed at once, and to send for a surgeon. He answered "I will die, but you do the best you can." I then ordered ½ ℔ of hops cooked and a small quantity of flour of elm. I at once took:

℞.	Ext. belladonna,	℥j	
	Ext. conii,	grs.xx	
	Glycerine and chloroform,	q. s.	

to form a paste, which I bathed over the inflamed surface; then applied the hop poultice.

I then prepared an enema of:

℞.	Fluid ext. of belladonna,	℥iij	
	Fluid ext. hyoscyamus,	℥ij	
	Tr. capsicum and myrrh,	℥ij	
	Decoction of hops and lobelia,	℥iv.	M.

This was administered and retained.

I ordered the same wash, poultice and injection, to be repeated every hour until relief was obtained. At 6 o'clock I found him in a warm perspiration, pulse 80 and full, and breathing easy. At this time he was thoroughly narcotized, the inflammation had subsided, and I commenced taxis with both hands over the engorged intestine. Its contents moved under my fingers, and in a few minutes the entire protaxized portion slipped back through the inguinal ring with the ease that an eel would slip through your hand.

I then adjusted my galvanic truss, and gave him calomel, xx grs.; podophyllin, ½ grain. Ordered him to take in an hour acetate of potash, xxx grains; spirits niter, ℥j. In the morning I found him perfectly easy. His evacuations during the night had been copious and fetid; his urine, though it passed freely, was thick with blood and mucus. Space allotted will not be sufficient to note the syphilitic remedies afterwards prescribed. But I may say, he resumed work in three or four days; gained in weight from ¾ to 1 pound daily for a month, when he was apparently perfectly sound, and has remained so.

This case shows a desperate treatment, but the case was desperate. Had a surgical operation been attempted at the time this treatment was commenced, it must certainly have proved fatal. I failed to state that my patient was blind thirty-six hours from the effects of the medicine, but I told him I ordered the room darkened for his benefit.

Belleville, Ills.

[Written for the Medical Summary.]

CINCHONIA (ALKALOID).

BY W. H. BENTLEY, M. D., LL.D.

I BELIEVE that it is very generally known that most of the cinchonia bark used by manufacturers of quinine and the other anteperiodic alkaloids of this indispensable medicinal agent, is procured from the United States of Colombia, and the States of South America along the Andes. For some years past, the political condition of those unhappy countries has been quite unfavorable to the collection and exportation of this valuable commodity, those countries having been more or less the scenes of rebellions and domestic wars. The collection of bark from the interminable forests and mountain gorges, and its transportation to the distant coasts, always dangerous, has thus been rendered hazardous in the extreme; and the result is that for some years our manufacturing houses have not had an adequate supply of the crude material. Add to this the general prevalence of malarial disease throughout the country during the last two years, with the greatly increased and constantly increasing demand for antiperiodic remedies, and we have a solution of the very high prices of quinine which have ruled most of the time. It has been a question purely of supply and demand, and *not* the result of a *monopoly* among the manufacturers, as has been so often erroneously charged. While dealers, and especially some retail dealers, have occasionally availed themselves of the advantages of the situation, and put the price of quinine up to exorbitant figures, the manufacturers have acted in a truly laudable spirit, and contented themselves with the usual margin of profits. Not only so, but some of them, notably the extensive and enterprising firm of Powers & Weightman, manufacturing chemists of Philadelphia, who manufacture at least three-fourths of all the quinine produced in this country, went still further, and in the true spirit of a noble benevolence, bent their energies on supplying the suffering sick with other preparations of cinchonia bark, which, while much cheaper in price, are in every respect as entirely efficient as the "much used, often abused" sulphate of quinine. It is mainly to the enterprise and energy of this firm that we owe the rapid introduction and wide-spread use of sulphate of cinchonia, an alkaloid which, while in every respect fully as good as quinine, is in many respects

preferable, and is afforded in the retail markets of this country at less than one-fourth of the price.

The great demand of last year (1878) for anti-periodic remedies, coupled with the scarcity of cinchonia bark, made it quite desirable to find some other preparation of the same that would render efficient service, while it could be afforded at so small a price as to place its remedial virtues within the reach of all. This was happily found in "Cinchonia," an alkaloid residing in the cinchonia bark, and in many respects distinct from both quinia and cinchonidia. It appears in brilliant, transparent four-sided prisms, or fine white needles, or in a loose white powder. It is the basis of sulphate of cinchonia. This salt is familiar to most physicians, and highly prized by many for its anti-periodic and tonic properties, which are considered equal to those of quinine or cinchonidia. But it is of the alkaloid, *cinchonia*, that I wish particularly to speak. In September, 1878, I received a supply from Messrs. Powers & Weightman. It was in two parcels, the one consisting of the cinchonia alone, the other a mixed powder as follows: one grain cinchonia to four grains sugar of milk and one tenth grain bicarb. soda. I used of the "cinchonia mixture" first. At the time of receiving the medicines, I had on hand a case of double pneumonia in a delicate chlorotic girl of seventeen. In August, 1877, and again in April, 1878, I had treated her for remittent fever. She was always so much of a "baby," that she fancied she could not swallow a pill; and it was with the greatest difficulty that she could be prevailed upon to take anything bitter. She experienced no difficulty, however, in taking the "cinchonia mixture," and her convalescence was both rapid and complete. I am in the habit, especially in pneumonia, of giving the patient a little sweetened vinegar, from a half hour to an hour after each dose, *not* to dissolve the alkaloid, for the gastric juice is generally adequate to this, but it really benefits the cough and refreshes the patient.

Since then, I have used cinchonia in twelve other cases of pneumonia, and in forty-two cases of remittent and intermittent fevers. In all these cases the patients recovered as rapidly and as completely as I have ever witnessed in similar cases under the administration of any other remedies.

I have also used cinchonia a great deal as a tonic. In these cases, and frequently in fevers, when the taste of the medicine is not objectionable, I give it in solution, formed by the assistance of muriatic or aromat. sulph. acid, or the muriatic tr. of iron.

I have details of many of these cases, which it is impracticable here to give.

I will add, only, that I have administered cinchonia (alkaloid) to over eighty patients, embracing among that number nearly every variety of disease for which the sulphate of quinine is ever given, and I have done so with complete success; and that in each and all these cases, I have seen no difference, either as to the rapidity or the completeness of the cures effected, between this alkaloid and quinine. The dose of each is about the same in size.

Valley Oak, Ky.

EMPHYSEMA OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE COMPLICATING HOOPING-COUGH.

BY H. V. FERRELL, M. D., CARTERVILLE, ILLS.

EMPHYSEMA of the cellular tissue, as a complication of hooping-cough, must be a rare affection, as some of the standard text-books on diseases of children do not even mention it, and during an active practice of ten years I have seen but one case, and have not heard of any others occurring in the practice of my medical friends.

I was called to see the case alluded to, in consultation, during the month of October, 1878. The patient, a male, aged eighteen months, had had hooping-cough four weeks. A few days prior to my visit, a large oval-shaped tumor appeared over the upper part of the sternum, and another of the same character in the bend of the left elbow. Finding them compressible, and giving a distinct crepitation, together with pneumothorax of the left side, the diagnosis, emphysema of the cellular tissue, caused by rupture of pulmonary air cells during the violent paroxysms of coughing, was made.

To prevent any further rupture, and at the same time allow those already made to heal, it was eminently desirable to institute a course of treatment that would to the greatest possible extent control the paroxysms of coughing, which were unusually frequent and violent. It was thought to try as an application to the spine, the following, so highly recommended in the Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, July 21st, 1877:

℞. Olei succini rectificati,
Tincturæ opii,
Aquæ ammoniæ,
Olei olivæ, aa ℥j. (32 Gms.)

M. Sig.—Apply externally.

Not being able to get the prescription filled, and believing it to possess no virtue aside from that as a counter-irritant, the following:

			Gms.	
℞.	Olei tiglii,	ʒj	4	
	Ætheris sulph. fort.,	ʒij	8	
	Tincturæ iodinii,	ʒv	20	
	Potassii iodidi,	℈j	1	3
M.	S.—Externally.			

already well-known to the profession as a valuable counter-irritant in pleurisy, was used in its stead. At the same time, quinine, citrate of iron and ammon., and iodide of potassium, were used internally. The improvement was so sudden, so marked, and so uninterrupted, as to leave no doubt about its being dependent upon the treatment.

The rarity of the complication, and the marked influence of the treatment upon the paroxysms of coughing, constitute my apology for bringing the case before the profession.—*Med. Courier.*

FALSE UNICORN, HELONIAS DIOICA—STAR GRASS, &c.*

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.—The toxical effects of Helonias are burning and griping of the stomach and bowels, emeto-catharasis, with a free flow of saliva. It has a direct affinity for the genito-urinary organs; and in large doses, it not only irritates the stomach and bowels, but also the kidneys and urethra, which shows its specific tendency to these organs. But in addition to its specific affinity for the above-named organs, it has direct action upon the digestive and assimilative organs, similar to the hypophosphites and phosphoric acid; and it is an active agent in correcting that peculiarly abnormal condition upon which diabetes and albuminaria depend. In anæmia and chlorosis it acts like iron, and may be alternated with it in most cases with happy effect. It acts directly upon the blood-making organs, stimulating them to increased activity, thereby increasing the quantity and the quality of the blood in anæmia.

In cases of dropsy from impoverished condition of the blood, it aids other proper remedies in curing this disease. Through its action upon the blood, it imparts tone to the muscles, similar to nux vomica. This direct action upon the muscular system renders it a

* Extract from Goss' Materia Medica; see also "New Medicines," page 58, for the botanical description.

valuable remedy in the treatment of prolapsus uteri. I have often corrected mal-positions of the uterus with this article. It has a beneficial action upon the salivary and gastric glands, and hence has a tonic effect in cases of dyspepsia, depending, as it frequently does, upon a deficiency of secretion in these glands. It has also a direct tonic effect upon the ovaries, testicles, glands of the cervix uteri and vagina, and aids in the cure of diseases of these organs. We have no better a remedy in some diseases of the urino-generative organs. In sterility it acts with promptness and certainty. It also acts well in that debilitated condition of the uterus which leads to abortion. Helonias is one of our best remedies, as I have tested in many cases, in congestion of the uterus, where there is no ulceration. It certainly increases the tone and activity of the generative organs, acting as an alterative, and thereby regulating the functions of these organs. In leucorrhœa of an atonic character this is a direct remedy, and may always be given with the hope of success. I use it a great deal in all uterine affections attended with chlorosis and anæmia, also in atony or muscular debility. I have many new remedies to present, which are positive in action.

[For the Summary.]

AN IMPROVED CORSET.

BY SAMUEL WOLFE, M. D.

ANYTHING looking to true reform in this matter of dress, more especially when applicable to the female, of whom custom and fashion has so long demanded such an immense amount of sacrifice of comfort and convenience, we may, as physicians, readily receive and endorse.

There are but few of us, no matter how fervent and earnest, or how sincere and sweeping we may be in our denunciations of the corset, would carry the Spartan spirit so far as to feel well at ease, when in the society of the cultured and refined of this age, with our wives and daughters, were they without this article of dress. Mrs. S. A. Moody's Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corset, in this dilemma, comes to our relief.

While it gives all the grace of appearance, if not more, of any other style, it supports the abdomen in such a manner as to relieve the pelvic organs of pressure, to which all other kinds only materially add.

It has the additional advantage of being within the reach of any one who can afford to buy a corset of any kind, while the high price of the best supporters now in the market keeps thousands from enjoying the comforts which they would afford.

Since we cannot deny the advantages of some form of supporting apparatus to women suffering from certain varieties of uterine diseases, and even to those not so afflicted, under the present system of dress, which throws the whole weight of the clothing upon the hips and abdomen, it would not be consistent with our recognized duty to allow this invention to pass into the background without an examination into its merits, and an honest support and recommendation of its advantages.

Skippack, Pa.

HOARSENESS—BORAX AND NITRATE OF POTASSIUM.—These two salts have been employed with advantage in cases of hoarseness and aphonia occurring suddenly from the action of cold. The remedy is recommended to singers and orators whose voices suddenly become lost, but which by these means can be recovered almost instantly. A little piece of borax, the size of a pea, is to be slowly dissolved in the mouth ten minutes before singing or speaking; the remedy provokes an abundant secretion of saliva, which moistens the mouth and throat. This local action of the borax should be aided by an equal dose of nitrate of potassium, taken in warm solution before going to bed.—*La France Medicale.*

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.—The following formula is said to be of great value in nervous prostration, especially in nervous and debilitated females:

℞.	Acid phosphorici dil.,	ʒj	
	Elix. calisaya,	ʒiv	
	Elix. val.-ammon.,	ʒij	
	Glycerinæ,	ʒiij	
	Vinum xericum,	ʒvj.	M.

Sig.—One-half to one ounce three or four times a day.

DYSPEPSIA—CHLOROFORM.—Dr. S. E. Wills writes: In that form of dyspepsia attended with rapid fermentation of food and evolution of gas soon after a meal, no remedy gives such relief as chloroform—15 to 20 drops in a little sweetened water. It expels the gases from the stomach in a few minutes, arrests fermentation promptly and without any unpleasant effects.—*Med. Brief.*

A FEW FORMULAS FOUND SUCCESSFUL IN PRACTICE.—Says Dr. T. D. Royce, in the *N. Y. Med. Journal:* The following formulas have proved effectual in my hands, and if deemed worthy of insertion, I would call the attention of the profession to them that they may be convinced.

For external application in erysipelas:

℞. Liq. plumbi subacetatis, ℥ijss
Sodæ boratis, ℥j
Glycerinæ, ℥iij
Aquæ rosæ, ℥viij. M.
Sig.—Apply every two hours.

For dysmenorrhea:

℞. Helonin,
Senecin,
Viburnin, aa ℈iss
Scutellaria, ℈ss.
M. ft. Div. in pulveres No. xx.
Sig.—Use four times daily; regulate the bowels with podophyllin, and discontinue during catamenia.

Prescribed the above in two cases where the old practitioners despaired, with perfect amelioration of all symptoms.

For gonorrhea:

℞. Spir. ætheris nitrici,
Bals. copaibæ,
Spir. lavender comp., aa. ℥j
Olei. Harlem, ℥ss
Pulv. cubeba, ℥ss. M.
Sig.—One teaspoonful three or four times daily; regulate the bowels with podophyllin and leptandrin.

The beauty of this preparation is that it does away with the syringe, effecting a cure in from four to ten days.

For spasmodic asthma I order—

℞. Tinc. lobeliæ sem.,
Syr. sang. Canad., aa. ℥ss
Fl. ext. gelsemin., ℥iij
Syr. simplex, ℥iv. M.
Sig.—One teaspoonful every fifteen minutes until relieved; rarely exceed these doses before the patient feels easy and goes to sleep.

HOW TO GET RID OF A BLACKENED EYE.—If one is so unfortunate as to get hit on a peeper, it is said that the effects can be removed within two or three days in the following manner: If there is much pain, foment the parts continuously with simple *hot* water until it ceases, and then keep the contusion constantly wet with the following lotion:

℞. Muriate of ammonia, ℥ij
Vinegar, ℥ij
Water, ℥ij. M.

TREATMENT OF SCIATICA.—Dr. R. Tidrick says: I wish to state for the benefit of the medical profession that I have been using for some time the following prescription for sciatica. One of the cases was the most severe I ever met with. It had been treated by three physicians before I saw the case, with but little benefit. He was cured in about six weeks:

℞. Tr. iodine, ℥iss, decolorized by sulphite soda solution.
Tr. aconite, ℥j
Morphiæ sulph., gr.xx. M.

Apply twice a day along the track of the nerve.

The patient being reduced in flesh, I prescribed bromide potash and lactopepsin, with cinchonidia and Jamaica ginger, four times a day.

UTERINE HEMMORRHAGE.—The following formula is highly recommended by Dr. P. Cheney for uterine hemorrhage:

℞. Tartaric acid, ℥j
Sugar, q. s.
Sweeten to taste. M.

Sig.—One dessertspoonful every hour or two until relieved.

FOUL BREATH.—Offensive expectoration:

℞. Salicylic acid, gr.v
Glycerine, ℥j
Water, ℥j. M.

To be taken three times a day.

In some instances it is preferable to use an atomizer. As a mouth wash, wash and gargle:

℞. Borax,
Salicylic acid, aa. gr.x
Glycerine, ℥j
Water, ℥j.

UTERINE NEURALGIA.—

℞. Tinc. aconit. rad. ℥iss
Ammon. chloridi., ℥ij
Ammon. iod., ℥j
Tinc. card. co., ℥j
Syr. aurant. cort., ℥iv
Aq. anisi, q. s. ad. ℥viij.

Sig.—One drachm every four hours.

FOR INDIGESTION.—

℞. Bismuth sub-nitrate, ℥j
Pepsin, ℥j
Tr. nucis vomicæ, ℥ij
Comp. tr. gentian, ℥ij
Aqua, ℥ij. M.

Sig.—Teaspoonful after each meal.

To Arrest the Hives and Stop Their Itching :—

℞. Fl. ext. hyoscyamus, ℥iss
Fl. ext. juglandin, ℥ij
Oil sassafras, ℥j
Syrup, ℥ij. M.

Sig.—One-half to one teaspoonful with impunity; repeat every ten or fifteen minutes if necessary, till relieved.

To make the cure radical I prescribe nitro-muriatic acid (use the C. P. articles only), ℥ss; simple syrup, ℥vijss. One teaspoonful in one-half glass of water after meals. I have not failed to cure in a single instance with this treatment.—*Dr. Wm. Fulton.*

Nasal Catarrh.—

℞. Carbolic acid, ℥ss
Tr. iodine, gtt. 30
Oil stillingia, gtt. 10. M.

Sig.—Of this forty drops may be dropped upon the sponge of Dr. Trailkill's Nasal Catarrh Instrument, said to be successful in every case.

Neuralgic Headache.—

℞. Quiniæ sulph., 12 grains
Morph. sulph., 1 grain.

Mix. Triturate in a mortar, and divide into twelve powders.
Sig.—One powder every four or five hours.

Gargle in Nursing Sore Mouth.—Dr. T. A. Mitchell, of Vernon Junction, Richland Co., Ohio, proposes the following :

℞. Chlorate potass., ℥ij
Acid. hydrochlor., gtt.xl
Creasoti, gtt.x
Alcohol, ℥ss
Aquæ bullient., ℥x. M.

Sig.—Gargle several times daily.

For After-Pains.—

℞. Sulph. morphiæ, 1 grain
Bromide potas., 8 grains
Pulv. camphor, 8 grains
Caulophyillin, 8 grains.

M. Make eight powders. S. One powder every hour or two until relieved. (*Southern Medical Record.*)

Solution of Salicylic Acid.—

℞. Acidi salicylici, ℥ss
Liquor ammon. acetatis, ℥ij
Syrupi limonis, ℥ij
Aquæ, ℥ij M.

Making a clear solution, five grains to the drachm, and positively pleasant to the taste.

A VALUABLE ALTERATIVE COMP.:—

℞. Stillingia,
Beberis aquifolum,
Saxifraga Pennsylvanica, aa ℥xxxij
Polymnia ursalia, ℥vij.
Rumex crispus,
Iris versicolor, aa ℥xvj.

Macerate all in two gallons of alcohol at 50 per cent. for 30 days. Transfer to a conical tin percolator. When the liquid has run off, transfer the liquid back again. Transfer to a press and filter. This tincture is an alterative of the greatest value in skin diseases, scrofula, secondary and tertiary syphilis, and all other constitutional diseases. Dose, 10 to 25 drops, well diluted, three or four times a day. I have sometimes found five drops in one-half wineglassful of water every two hours give a better result than larger doses repeated less frequently.

DR. J. H. HAMMOND (in the *N. Y. Medical and Surgical Journal*) calls special attention to the two following prescriptions, and says that they have been tried with success:

FOR DIPHTHERIA.—

℞. Carbolic acid, ℥ss
Chlor. potass., ℥j
Tr. myrrh, ℥vj
Glycerine, ℥ss. M.

Q. s. ft. ℥vij.
Gargle about every hour until relief.

FOR UTERINE HÆMORRHAGE.—

℞. Tr. ergot,
Oil of erigeron, aa ℥j. M.

Sig. Gtts. 10 to 15 in a teaspoonful of water, repeated *pro re nata.*

LINIMENT OF IODIDE OF AMMONIA.—

Iodine, gr.xv
Alcohol, ℥viij
Camphor, ℥ij
Ol. lavender,
Ol. rosemary, aa ℥j
Water of ammonia, ℥j.

REMOVAL OF FRECKLES.—A useful formula for removing freckles on the face, sunburn, roughness of the skin, etc.:—

℞. Zinci oxid., ℈j
Calomelanos, ℈j
Hyd. ammon. chlor., gr.vj
Glycerinæ, ℈ij
Aq. rosæ, ad. ℥ij. M.

Ft. Lotio.

☞ THE MEDICAL SUMMARY is mailed on or about the tenth of each month. If a number fails to reach you, we will supply it, provided we are notified within a month.

☞ ANY one sending three new subscribers and three dollars, will receive an extra copy of the SUMMARY free for one year.

☞ BOOK notices crowded out of this issue.

☞ WE would respectfully request from our readers communications of a similar nature to those appearing in our present issue.

If you have an unusually interesting case to offer, write its history in detail, to the extent of, say, two pages of foolscap.

If you wish merely to express your opinion generally on the merits of a new remedy, write to the extent of a page or two of note paper.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We aim to make the journal interesting and instructive, and to successfully carry out this object we request the physicians who are in active practice to furnish us with items of experience; short, practical and reliable articles are always wanted.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The very large extra edition which we shall publish for the introduction of the MEDICAL SUMMARY to the profession of the United States, will make it a most desirable medium of advertising. Send for rates. Address,

R. H. ANDREWS, M. D.,

P. O. Box 180. *Lansdale, Pa.*

THE MEDICAL SUMMARY.

A monthly journal, devoted to practical medicine and the collateral sciences, new preparations, etc.

Brief, condensed and reliable. Contains the latest information likely to be of practical and permanent value.

Subscription price, $1.00 per year in advance. Single copies, 10 cents.

R. H. ANDREWS, M. D.,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
P. O. Box 180. *Lansdale, Pa.*

NOTE ON THE SOLUBILITY OF CERTAIN KINDS OF QUININE PILLS.

SOME months since I was called to see a medical gentleman who was suffering from an attack of gall-stone colic. He had several previous attacks, in one of which I had myself seen him. Desiring to establish the diagnosis, I requested that the evacuations be examined for calculi. The following day a small object, having at first sight the appearance of a gall-stone, was handed me, with the inquiry if I thought it was such. On examination, however, it seemed to be a "compressed pill," discolored, but changed in form only slightly by the rounding off of its edges. Dissolved in acidulated water, the characteristic opalescence of a quinine solution was manifested. On the following day a second pill was found in a stool. These pills had been taken by the doctor on Saturday, and were passed on Monday and Tuesday, and remained therefore in the alimentary canal, the one about two and the other three days, with almost no change in their form or size. Some pills of the same kind were obtained from the druggist who dispensed them, and I found that they almost immediately fell to pieces on being placed in water.

Within a few days after this occurrence, several canvassing agents brought me specimens of their quinine pills, with the request that I should test their relative solubility.

The memoranda below are of two trials with pills of the bi-sulphate

and the sulphate of quinine. I made a number of other trials, essentially the same in character, and with almost identical results.

Into a number of labeled phials were placed specimens of the various pills; the bottles were filled with water at 100° F., and kept at that temperature by means of a water-bath. The pills were of two-grain size, and, with the exception of Warner's sugar-coated pills, were furnished by the agents of the respective manufacturing houses.

		5 *m.*	10 *m.*
1. Soluble pill. Quin. bi-sulph. Schiefelin.	.....	Coating roughened.	Agitation dislodged surface of coating.
2. Compressed pill. Bi-sulphate. Wyeth.	In two minutes fell into a pile of debris.	Partly dissolved. Reduced to a powder.	A uniform milky deposit, which on agitation made a uniform opalescent solution.
3. Gelatine-coated. Bi-sulphate. McKesson & Robbins	.....	Coating roughened.	Agitation no effect.

	15 *m.*	30 *m.*	45 *m.*	60 *m.*
.....	Pill not affected by pressure or agitation.	Surface yield somewhat to pressure.	.....	By occasional agitation the pill dissolved (keeping its spherical form) totally at the end of an hour.
.....	Surface blistered but agitation has no effect.	Can be broken up somewhat on pressure. Solution perfectly clear. Five minutes later, forcible pressure broke off many flocculi, which discolored the water.	.....	The pill was finally broken up (by occasional agitation) in an hour and a half.

SULPHATE OF QUINIA.— The pills were not agitated until after the expiration of thirty minutes.

	30 *m.*	45 *m.*	60 *m.*
4. Gelatine-coated. McKesson & Robbins.	No change except roughening of the coating	Agitation; liquid perfectly clear.	A few flocculi.	Liquid clear. Broke up completely in two hours.
5. Soluble pill. Q. S. Schiefelin.	No change except roughening of the coating.	Flocculi dislodged. Agitation every few minutes.	.....	Liquid cloudy. Broke up completely after two hours and a quarter.
*6. Pil: quin. sulph. Sugar-coated. Warner.	In a minute the coating began to dissolve, and was completely dissolved in five or six minutes.	Water milky fram sugar-coating.	Surface crumbling.	Surface crumbles leaving liquid opaque. Broke up completely after an hour and a half.

I observed in these experiments (and in a number of others, the

* Additional proof superiority of Warner & Co.'s Soluble Sugar-coated Pills.

details of which I do not take the space to note here,) that the compressed pill uniformly crumbled at once, and in the case of the bisulphate speedily made a solution, in which the naked eye could detect no particles, although it was strongly opalescent. The slow breaking up of the gelatine-coated pill was probably due to its coat; for, once this was broken, the mass seemed to yield more rapidly than did that of the "soluble" and the "sugar-coated" pill, the coats of which were not so tough as the gelatine.

I also submitted the pills numbered 2, 3, 5 and 6, to the action of an acidulated solution of pepsin (pepsin 15 grs., ac. muriat. 5 minims, water, 2 ounces), at a temperature of 100° F. and kept the vessel continually but gently agitated. In our experiment, pill No. 2 crumbled as in water, but not so quickly, several minutes being required. In another it gradually dissolved and had disappeared at the end of 72 minutes. Nos. 5 and 6 gradually dissolved and were not recognizable after 30 minutes. The coat of No. 3 burst after twenty minutes and the mass gradually dissolved, the last fragments being recognizable 50 minutes after the beginning of the experiment, the delay, as before, being probably attributable to the coat and not to the quality of the pill mass.

But the most interesting point to the practitioner is this, that the pill which in water never fails to immediately break up, was the very one that, in the case quoted, remained in the alimentary canal two and three days unchanged. Such accidents are often construed as indicating an unusually hard or tenacious or ancient pill mass. I think, however, they are quite as often due to the condition of the alimentary canal itself. A therapeutic maxim, formerly much more observed than at present, was to preface the administration of quinine by a cathartic, particularly if there was much disturbance of the digestive tract. The value of this maxim I practically learned very soon after I commenced the practice of medicine, and I presume it a common experience to find that the desired effects of quinine are sometimes obtained after a cathartic when they had been sought in vain before its administration. The case that has served as a text for these remarks would seem to suggest that often in the "bilious" remittents and kindred disorders, the remedy may be absolutely unabsorbed, no matter how freely administered by the stomach. If the urgency of the case does not permit the delay necessary to the prefatory treatment, the hypodermic method would seem to be the natural indication.

LEROY M. YALE, M. D.

No. 2 East Forty-seventh Street, New York City.

PRACTICE FOR SALE.

Country practice given to any physician who will buy my property, consisting of a new house containing six rooms, two (2) acre lot, never-failing water, barn, and all necessary out-buildings, etc. Will sell cheap, and on easy terms. For particulars address,

F. S. NEVLING, M. D., Karthaus, Pa.

FOR SALE.

One of the best openings for a young physician in Eastern Pennsylvania. A good practice already established, with room to expand. Situated in a growing town along the line of one of the great trunk railroads. No other physician in the place. Address

"PHYSICIAN," Office of Medical Summary, Lansdale, Pa.

"Indispensable to the Library, Physician, Clergyman, Lawyer, Editor, Teacher, Student, and all of any calling in life who desire knowledge."

Encyclopædia Britannica,

American Reprint.

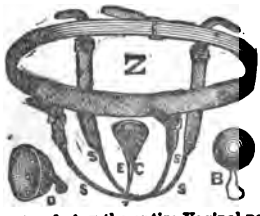
NINTH EDITION.

This great work is beyond comparison superior in its elaborate and exhaustive character to all similar works. The contributors are the most distinguished and original thinkers and writers of the present and of the past. This issue is the ninth revision in a space of over 100 years since its inception, and this reprint, a copy in every particular of the British edition, is the best and cheapest work ever offered to the American people. The articles are written in a most attractive style, and the quantity of matter in each volume is *one-third* greater per volume than in any other Cyclopædia sold at the same rates. The work contains thousands of Engravings on Steel and Wood, and is printed from entirely new type made expressly for it. It will be comprised in 21 imperial octavo volumes, 8 of which are now ready, and the succeeding volumes will be issued at the rate of 3 a year. **Price per volume, cloth binding, $5.** Sold only by subscription. For Specimen Pages apply to the Publishers.

J. M. STODDART & CO.,
727 Chestnut St., Phila.

AGENTS WANTED. Best terms.

STAUFER'S SERIES OF HARD RUBBER INSTRUMENTS.



This Hard Rubber Uterine Supporter E C, (Economy) and Elastic Belt Z, is the least in price and most complete of any outside of this series. It adapts itself to the angle of the axis of the Uterus and Vagina, by its oblique construction of the Cup. The elastic gums ss, yield to every motion of the body, hence the essential mobility of the Uterus is maintained. It is warranted if properly selected, or made so by the exchange privilege, to correct and support even any *Procidentia*. ***Price,*** only $4.50. The most efficient of any self sustaining Pessaries are the ***Shell-globes B,*** and ***Cups D,*** each $1.50. This series of Uterine Instruments comprises upwards of 150, in size and style Instruments. Among which is a series of ***Speculums*** so complete and simple that it requires but little experience to bring into a natural view the entire Vaginal portion of the Uterus. Send for ***Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue,*** and see how the treatment of this formidable epedemic may be simplified. Much is drawn from the higher authorities and given in quotation. I shall cheerfully render any assistance, or answer any questions in *Gynecology* that my library and a twenty year's experience can furnish.

Exchanges Free of all the Hard Rubber parts on the Catalogue until suited.

S. S STAUFER, M.D.
Sup't of the Hard Rubber Accommodation Works, of Phila.
646 North Ninth Street, (above Wallace,) Phila.

N. B.—*Physicians whose attention has been called through this notice to these now popular instruments, will please mention this journal, when they order instruments or catalogues.*—ED.

VALENTINE H. SMITH & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Manufacturing Pharmacists and Chemists,

S. W. CORNER SECOND AND GREEN STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

Reliable Fluid Extracts, Elixirs, Syrups, Solutions, and Medical Supplies.

We respectfully invite the attention of Physicians to our superior Pharmaceutical preparations, made in accordance with the latest scientific researches.

In manufacturing our products, we are strictly careful in selecting the crude materials, in regard to their freshness, freedom from impurities, and to the highly important fact of their being the genuine article. This is especially so in the case of the many new and rare plants, which of late have pressed their claims as remedial agents upon the notice of the medical profession.

We have always on hand a full line of Fluid Extracts of our own manufacture, to which we are constantly adding others that are new and important. The following are some of those recently brought to notice, viz:

Ailanthus Gland,	Cohosh White,	Lung Moss,
Arbor Vitæ,	Damiana,	Paw-paw Seeds,
Boldo Leaves,	Evening Primrose,	Paraguay Tea,
Bael Fruit,	Eigwort,	Sundew,
Berberis Aquifol.,	Five-flowered Gentian,	Twin Leaf,
Cereus Bonplandii,	Grindelia Robusta,	Quinine Flowers,
Colo Bark,	Grindelia Squarrosa,	Xanth. Spinos.,
Cascara Sagrado,	Guaco Leaves,	Yerba Santa,
Corn Ergot,	Hair Cap Moss,	Yerba Buena,
Cedron Seeds,	Kava Kava,	Yerba Reuma.

For the convenience of Physicians we prepare a class of Fluid Extracts, from the Officinal Gums and Resins, for the prompt making of tinctures, cleanly and without loss of time or material. As the following: Aloes Soc., Guaiac., Kino, Catechu, Asafœtida, Benzoin Comp. On each label will be found directions for making the Tincture.

We pay particular attention to the manufacturing of our Elixirs, and claim they will accomplish all this class of medicinal preparations are expected to perform.

As to permanency and effectiveness, we are not willing to be classed second to any other goods of this kind in the MARKET.

Notice is called to our Elixir Eucalyptus Comp., for the administering of Quinia Sulph. and other nauseous medicines—a most effective as well as pleasant compound for this purpose, now much used in malarial districts.

We also ask a trial of our new preparation, which we have named Fld. Ext. Glycyrrhiza Comp., a most valuable combination, in which all the Alkaloids of Cinchona may be given. Physicians who have used it pronounce it the best combination as yet offered for the above purpose, from the fact of the smallness of the amount required and its effectiveness. 20 minims of Fld. Ext. Glycyrrh. Comp. will completely cover all bitterness of one grain Sulph. Quinia.

Por complete List of Preparations send for our price list.

Physicians' orders promptly and carefully filled.

Office furniture supplied at lowest prices.

Soliciting your orders, we will endeavor to give full satisfaction.

Yours, very respectfully,

VALENTINE H. SMITH & CO.

THE

MEDICAL SUMMARY.

VOL. I. MAY, 1879. No. 3.

[For the Summary.]

"PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS."

REPLY TO HIRAM CORSON, M. D., BY C. H. YELVINGTON, M. D.

IN the March number of the MEDICAL SUMMARY, under the head of "Puerperal Convulsions and Its Treatment," is a well-written article from the pen of Hiram Corson, M. D. I agree with Dr. Corson as to the alarming appearance of a patient suffering with puerperal convulsions, but do not agree with him as to the treatment. And I also take exception to his idea that the *new* treatment has been the cause of the death of scores of women. In a word, the doctor would convey the idea that the progress in medicine was a progress *backward* instead of *forward*. The whole tenor of his article would convey this impression, and I, for one, am unwilling to admit that the progress in the science of medicine in *all* its branches, has not kept pace with the improvements in all other sciences. I, like the doctor, was educated a friend of venesection, cupping, and leeching, and held to them for years, and would not hesitate to use them at any time if I thought I could not do better. And I really believe I can show as good a record without their use as with them, and *I think better*. Let us look at one of the causes of convulsions. Is it because there is too much blood to the brain? Is that the reason why the doctor and I previously bled our patients (and he does yet)? If so, then I say that I can hold more blood out of the circulation and away from the brain, by *ligatures* on the arms and legs, than I dare abstract from the patient without producing an anemic condition of the subject. And when I choose I can let it back into the

circulation. Loss of too much blood will produce convulsions. Every animal that dies from loss of blood alone dies in convulsions; and it is a nice point, perhaps known only to the doctor, to decide just when to stop it. If we bleed before labor (which we formerly did), we lower the standard of vitality, and are apt to have post-partum hemorrhage or crural phlebitis. Did it ever occur to my readers that milk-leg was much more frequently met with twenty years ago than now, and that the cause might, with good show of reason, be traced to venesection before confinement?

I think with the Doctor that it is useless to theorize as to the presence of albumen in the urine. It is enough for the attending physician to know that he has the case of convulsions on hand, and if delivery has not been effected, deliver as soon as possible, and if after delivery, use such means at hand to control the convulsions. Again, we have admitted the cause of convulsions was too much blood to the brain. Now, what caused the blood to go there? Was it from an irritation of a certain set of nerves caused by pressure on them? Or some poisonous product in the system, which by irritating the nerves produced a predisposition to convulsions? I remember having a case two years ago in which I was summoned to see my patient three days after confinement, found her in convulsions, and she had the *fourth* one before I was able to control them. Two days afterward she broke out thoroughly with rubeola. What dire results venesection might have produced in that case can be readily inferred. And if the nervous system plays so important a part as is now believed by the best writers on gynecology, how is venesection alone to abate the worst forms without producing an anemic condition? I am in favor of supporting vitality in *every* case, and if Dr. Corson does not know of the remedies which will control convulsions with out the aid of the lancet, perhaps others do; and while I would not condemn any man for using means at hand considered by *him* safe, I think it unwise in any one to attempt to prove that improvement is *backward* instead of *forward.* And I also think I have, by using prompt measures at the bedside, warded off many cases of convulsions, by the use of the hypodermic syringe, chloroform, gelseminum, ligatures, veratria, quinia, etc. I have but little faith in bromides in this difficulty, but sometimes use them as adjuvants, and when too late at the bedside to prevent convulsions by the exhibition of such remedies. Have never lost a patient by their use, but have to lament the loss of one where the lancet was considered the sheet-anchor.

Susquehanna, Pa.

BOSTON MED. & SURG. ASSOCIATION LIBRARY

[For the Summary.]

DIPHTHERIA.

BY S. F. SMITH, M. D., FRANKFORT, KY.

EDITOR MEDICAL SUMMARY: I have just read two articles in the SUMMARY, on diphtheria, one by S. S. Staufer, M. D., and the other by I. J. M. Goss, M. D.

As doctors differ, I wish to give my experience in treating diphtheria. I get rid of any trouble in penciling little patients' throats, by never penciling them. The disease is produced by something that poisons the blood, and must be treated through the blood.

I have had near twenty years' experience, and have never lost a patient with diphtheria. Have had bad cases to treat.

As you want short articles, I will give my mode of treating the disease and close.

I give the following solution:

℞.	Tinct. of chlor. of iron,	ʒj	
	Chlorate of Potassa,	gr.xxx	
	Aqua,	ʒviij.	M.

I give from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, according to age, every one or two hours.

I give as much quinia every two hours as the patient can well bear.

I think there would be just as much good result from penciling the top of a man's head to cure a frost-bitten toe, as would result from penciling a child's throat to cure diphtheria.

SUCCESSFUL CASE OF TRACHEOTOMY.

J. M. MULHOLAND, M. D.

January 8th. I was called to see Master Freddy B., aged 7. Diagnosed membranous croup. Had been domestically treated for several days. Pulse open, tremulous, skin tight, eyes normal, but showed sensibility to light; appetite poor.

℞.	Rhododendron maximum,	gr. xx
	Water,	ʒiv.

S.—A teaspoonful every hour.

Directed a mush poultice of corn meal to be placed over the lungs.

January 9th. Called again; found the pulse the same as before; the skin more open, cough not so tight. Continued Rhod. Max.

January 10th. Pulse full and bounding, cough tight, skin hot and dry.

℞. Veratrum, gtt. vij
Eucalyptus, gtt. xv
Water, ℥iv.

S.—A teaspoonful every half hour.

January 11th. Skin soft and open, cough whistling and shrill, pulse weak, intermittent and rapid, 110 per minute.

℞. Cactus grand., gtt. xxx
Rhod. max., gtt. xx
Water, ℥iv.

S.—A teaspoonful every hour.

January 12th. Found the boy up, looking out of the window, said he was feeling well; pulse 80, open, soft. Continue treatment.

January 13th. Symptoms seemed alarming, but I was unable to see why; pulse 90, tongue dirty-white instead of flesh color, as it had been before. Eyes rolled up some, could not look in one direction. The reason of my noticing this was, I had three cases act in the same manner, and die in three days after these symptoms of unsteady sight.

℞. Sodii sulphis, ʒij.

S.—In a tumblerful of water, to be taken as a drink. Discontinue other remedies.

January 14th. Visited the patient several times through the day and evening; found the alarming symptoms worse. Tongue dirty yellow, protruding from the mouth in a curved form, with a dry, croupy cough, taking but little air into the lungs, with a shrill, whistling sound, sometimes panting like a dog. He acted as if the air he did get tasted good; drank water very fast, asked for more, and then when refused, put his lips to the cup and drained the last drop. Pulse could not be counted, but continued to grow weak, and the patient more drowsy, very hard to wake up. At 11 p. m., I asked the privilege of operating, but the parents and friends refused.

January 15th. At 6 a.m., the patient was taking air by spasmodic jerks. Eyeballs not sensitive to touch; on opening the eyelids, the pupils were found dilated. At 8 a. m., the patient could not be aroused enough to say anything. The skin was purple; the respiratory murmur was imperfectly heard over the surface of each lung; lividity of the face and extremities; no pulse at the radial artery; skin could be pinched up and down in a seam like leather and would

remain so. Parents and friends gave up all hopes, and said they didn't care what I did. I immediately summoned Dr. Avery, a dentist, who administered chloroform (my partner being absent), which seemed to have but little effect upon the patient. I then placed the patient in such a position in a crib as would afford me perfect command of the neck, so far as it was compatible with the respiration of the patient. I then made an incision of an inch and a half in length in the mesial line, beginning about the middle of the thyroid cartilage, and continued downwards, and the parts rapidly dissected till the cricoid cortilage was exposed. The examination of the trachea I made with more caution. I found I had not space to introduce the tube above the isthmus of the thyroid body. Instead of drawing the isthmus downward with a blunt hook, I drew it upward, and then made an incision in the trachea. I opened the incision with a pair of polypus forceps, and then had my assistant hold the forceps while I made expiration by placing my knee on the patient's chest, when about four ounces of mucus were discharged. I then made artificial respiration by raising the ribs with my hands and depressing them with my knee, for about thirty minutes, when the patient continued to breathe by my pressing on the lungs every five or ten minutes for another half hour, when I introduced a double tracheotomy tube of hard rubber. The patient breathed through the tube, but continued to cough mucus through it, which was a great deal of trouble to keep clean, and the inside tube had to be taken out often to be cleaned.

Pulse intermittent and weak. At 6 p. m. pulse 140, irregular. At 12 p. m., pulse 110, skin soft.

℞. Dialysed iron, ℥ij
Alcohol, ℥iv.
A teaspoonful every three hours.

January 16. Patient seems to be doing well. Pulse 110, respiration 30 to 35, somewhat irregular, eyes dilated. Patient drinks nothing but milk.

℞. Podophyllin, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$
Cincho-quinine, gr. ij. M.
Give one every night.

January 17. Patient looking bright, pulse 80, skin normal, bowels open. When the central tube is removed, the patient expectorates large pieces of membrane and a great deal of mucus through the permanent tube; he sleeps well; diet, milk.

January 18. Pulse 80, skin moist. I removed the movable tube,

and corked up the permanent one. Patient took eight respirations, with difficulty, through the mouth. Bowels moved naturally.

January 19. Pulse 80, skin and bowels natural. Corked up permanent tube. Patient took twenty-four respirations with ease.

January 20. Corked up the tube for one hour; patient talked better and whistled some.

January 21. Found my patient sporting a potato popgun, and drawing pictures on a slate; not expectorating as much as usual. Diet for the last three days, milk, beef-tea, and tea.

January 22. At 4 p. m. I removed permanent tube, and closed up the wound with silk isinglass adhesive plaster. The patient continued shooting his potato gun while I took out the tube and closed the wound.

January 23. Patient doing well; wound looks well under the isinglass plaster.

January 28. I removed all dressing from the neck; wound looks well.

January 31. I discharged patient; left orders to go out doors, which he did freely. Patient still does well. Tube was in seven days and a half.

Tunkhannock, Wyoming Co., Pa.

[For the Summary.]

PHOSPHATES IN NUTRITION.

BY C. G. POLK, M. D.

THE above is the title of a monograph published by M. F. Anderson, L. R. C. P., Ed., and M. R. C. S. Eng, containing over two hundred duodecimo pages.

The book is evidently the production of much research, careful study and extended observation. It is very conscientiously written, and may be read with interest and profit by every member of the medical profession.

Mr. Anderson, however, seems unconscious of the fact that a very large portion of his statements are but reiterations of those previously published in my papers, "Tabes Pulmonum," and "Tuberculosis," and almost simultaneously in my large work on "Tuberculosis and Scrofulosis;" but instead of being offended at this oversight, I am gratified to find so many of my statements confirmed by so intelligent a physician.

Mr. Anderson, however, does not accept the view of Churchill that the human organism contains hypophosphites, and consequently ignores his theory of phthisis. I am positive that the human organism contains phosphorus in an oxidizable condition. If animal brain be treated with bisulphide and tetrachloride of carbon, as directed in my process, and the product added to a cold solution of permanganate of potassium, the presence of the hypophosphite is proved beyond question. Mr. Anderson thinks that consumption has its prime factor in tissue innutrition, that the tissue innutrition results from deficiency of tissue phosphites, and this deficiency he restores by phosphates isolated from animal tissues. From the use of these tissue phosphates he records very satisfactory results. These results, however, accord with those obtained by hundreds of physicians in the United States with my preparations of animal hypophosphites. It is, however, strange that Mr. Anderson should have been unaware of the baffled efforts of several American medical journals to crush out the use of animal phosphates by the profession, a year before the publication of his book. Had he been aware of the fact, I am sure he would not have claimed the use of tissue phosphates as the original conception of his own mind. Others have tried to claim it with a guilty conscience, but I believe Mr. Anderson has reached his conclusions, and formulated his excellent preparation of tissue phosphates, totally unconscious that any one had anticipated him.

2349 Catharine St., Philadelphia.

[For the Summary.]

RECTAL EXPLORATION AS AN AID IN DIAGNOSING AND TREATING DISEASES OF THE UTERUS.

BY O. E. HERRICK, M. D.

In 1874 I read an article in the New York *Medical Record*, No. 214, from the pen of Nathan Bozeman, in which were detailed some cases from the Clinique of Prof. Gustav Simon, Heidelberg, in which I was very much interested. Especially was I interested in the description of the Professor's use of rectal explorations as a means of diagnosis. That it was possible for one to pass a hand per rectum high enough into the abdomen to feel the kidney, liver and false ribs, or to be able to grasp the fundus of the uterus or bladder, without the least injury to

the patient, was to me astounding information; and had the article emanated from a less trustworthy source, I should then have been inclined to doubt its authenticity, or, at least, to have charged the operator with being almost criminally foolhardy. Our explorations per rectum had heretofore been confined to the introduction of one or two fingers into the bowel, which, at the furthest, could only reach the posterior portion of the fundus uteri, a procedure in pretty common use among obstetricians and gynæcologists for many years past. While reading Dr. Bozeman's account of Prof. Simon's method (and I believe he is the author of it) it occurred to me that of it *was practicable* it ought to almost revolutionize our present known methods of treating and diagnosing diseases of the uterus, bladder and kidney. For instance, in an obscure case of kidney difficulty, one could introduce his hand into the rectum, and by grasping the kidney, discover if it was enlarged or contracted, the degree of inflammation, and if it contained pus or not; or if it was a case of suspected stone in the bladder, by simply grasping that organ one could easily tell if it contained a stone, and if it did, its size. Or, in other words, one could easily diagnose any disease of the bladder, while in uterine diseases it would most certainly prove to be an invaluable aid in diagnosing and treating many hitherto obscure and obstinate difficulties. To illustrate, it would be very little trouble, with the whole hand into the bowel, to grasp are troverted or anteverted uterus by the fundus, and place it back in proper position, while with the other hand the operator could place a pessary to keep it in place. In short, it seemed to me that if the method was practical we should soon know it, and from that time until this I have watched our leading medical journals for the experience of the profession in this country, without seeing a word upon the subject. If any one has made any experiments, they have been very careful not to report them. The only allusion to the subject, which has come to my notice, was from Drs. Sims and Byford, at the meeting of the American Medical Association, in 1874. They were discussing the paper of Dr. R. B. Boutecon, of New York city, on "Reduction of an Inverted Uterus." Dr. Sims said, "Within the last few months Dr. Simon has published to the world a very remarkable discovery, by which he passes the hand up the rectum along the curvature of the sacrum, and up through the pelvis, for the purpose of examination of the liver, etc. The hand can pass in any direction, the liver and the spleen can be touched, and all the organs, not only in the pelvis, but in the abdominal cavity, can be got at by this

method. This is a *very valuable discovery*, the unpleasant results of which have yet to be realized; and, with such discoveries and such improvements as have been brought to our notice, cases of inverted uterus will be much easier than they were before." Dr. Byford said, "I believe, with Dr. Sims, that the discoveries of Simon will add very much to the facility of reducing the uterus, for, if properly carried out, it may be dilated by the introduction of one or two fingers." Notwithstanding "the faith that was in these gentlemen" they have been very careful not to publish their experience in the journals. Their brief remarks are all the reference I can find to this important subject. Has the plan been tried, and found to be too bold and reckless a procedure to be encouraged? and if so, why has it not been reported? A subject of this importance at least merits condemnation at the hands of our savants.

After two or three years to hear from some of our large hospitals before attempting it in private practice, I determined to attempt it myself; and although my experience is limited to two cases, they have led me to believe that in rectal exploration we have the surest mode of diagnosis in diseases of the uterus and bladder, and that it is one of the best, if not *the* best avenue for the treatment of those organs.

CASE 1. Mrs. P., aged 36 years, has borne one child, which is now ten years old. Has miscarried almost every year since. As she desired very much to have another child, she had consulted many physicians, hoping to have the habit broken up, but none of them had been able to carry her farther than the seventh month. A majority of them thought she had uterine fibroids, and advised her to wait until they became large enough to protrude through the os internum, when she could have them removed; a few thought she had anteversion. Upon making an examination per vaginam, I found the uterus much enlarged and presenting the appearance of being slightly anteverted; but upon attempting to pass a sound it caused her terrible pain, and I found that I could not pass it into the cavity of the uterus at angle; after making repeated attempts and failing, I put her under the influence of chloroform and introduced my hand into the rectum (by the way, one who has never tried it will be surprised how easily his hand will go into the rectum while the patient is under the influence of an anesthetic) and carried it easily to the height of the fundus of the uterus. Upon grasping that organ, I found that instead of being anteverted it was abruptly *anteflexed*. I found no difficulty with my hand in that position in straightening it back to its natural place in the pelvis, after which the sound slipped

into the cavity of the uterus without the least pain or obstruction. I then adjusted a pessary which kept the uterus in place, and which the patient wore for five or six months, when it was removed. She subsequently became pregnant and is now almost eight months along, with the uterus in normal condition and with every prospect of going to full term.

The pessary which this patient wore is one of my own invention, and has been described by me both in the *Medical Record* and the *Medical and Surgical Reporter;* but perhaps a brief description will not be out of place here. This simple apparatus is made of a soft rubber ring, with a solid coin silver wire stem, and is attached to a web belt by two elastic rubber tubes crossing each other where they go through the stem, thus making equal pressure upward upon the uterus. The wire is attached to each side of the ring, and drawn tight enough to imbed it into the rubber, so that it cannot irritate the neck of the uterus. The wires are then brought down to about one-half the length of the vagina, where they are brought together and twisted to give temper to the stem, and to form a loop for the elastic tubes to pass through. This pessary can be worn any length of time, as there is no place for the secretions to lodge, and the ring, by its elasticity, prevents the uterus from tipping over in any direction. My professional friends in this vicinity, and myself, have been using this contrivance for several years with the best of results.

CASE 2. Mrs. W. had suffered with an old chronic uterine trouble for many years. Supposed she had some kind of displacement, and came to me for the purpose of having a pessary adjusted. Upon making a digital examination, I found the uterus prolapsed and slightly retroverted, also enlarged, with a hardened feel all around it. In attempting to lift it up with my fingers, I found it to be immovable, could not be stirred in any direction; and, although I used considerable force, the patient did not experience any particular pain when I pressed upon the mass; being at a loss to know what the condition was, I put her under the influence of an anæsthetic and introduced my hand into the bowel, when the case, which had before seemed to be particularly obscure, became perfectly plain. The uterus was bound down by adhesions, and the hardened mass, which I had felt through the vagina, was inflammatory products of a former attack of peri-uterine cellulitis, which, upon questioning her, I concluded she had had some six or eight years before, and which had been called by the attending physician *sub-acute inflammation of the bowels*—a good enough name! I could do nothing permanently for

the patient, and told her so, but prescribed iodide potassæ, and told her to take it for a month, when, if she was not benefited, to discontinue it. I did this with the hope of absorbing the inflammatory products, although I confess the hope was a doubtful one. Now I would not wish to be understood as advocating thrusting the hand into every woman's rectum who presents herself for treatment for uterine trouble, only in those cases where there is absolute difficulty in making out a diagnosis, or in replacing a displaced uterus; and all who have had any considerable experience in treating the class of cases under consideration know that there are many such. Prof. Simon is said to have reached the kidney, liver, false ribs, and, in fact, all the contents of the abdomen. I did not attempt anything of the kind, only introduced the hand far enough to effect my purpose. Yet from my little experience, I have no doubt but that it can be done easily, and with perfect safety.

Greenville, Michigan.

[For the Summary.]

A WORD IN REGARD TO REPORTING MEDICAL CASES.

BY A. L. SWEET, M. D.

It would be very desirable, if in reporting our experience in the use of remedial agents we could free ourselves from the idea that it is necessary to assume a sort of partisanship for the agent in question (unconsciously, perhaps), exaggerating its virtues, and suppressing the cases in which its use has been unsuccessful. It is extremely difficult to ascertain just *how much* credit is due to the remedies we use; in fact they may have retarded instead of hastened the cure; and hence every remedy should be tried upon its merits, with the presumption against it, and the apparent failures reported with even more care than the successes. Another common fault is to dilate upon the virtues of a remedy, while the writer tells us in the same article that it has been used in combination with several other well-tried remedial agents. I remember not long since to have read a communication in a medical journal, extolling the virtues of sulphocarbolate of soda in diphtheria; but the writer said his experience in its use had been in combination with quinia and tr. ferri chlo., both old sheet-anchors in the above disease. Again, a writer claiming

great virtues for ipecacuanha in headache, ends with his prescription combining it with two well-known anodynes.

Such testimony as this is perfectly *nil.* I wish briefly to call the attention of my medical brethren to the value of the sub-nitrate of bismuth as an *external* application. Whenever Erasmus Wilson recommends the oxide of zinc ointment, I use the bismuth, and with much more satisfactory results. I do not know what has been the experience of others, but I have found the zinc ungt. too stimulating for any acute eruptions. But the bismuth fulfills the indications perfectly. Mixed with cosmoline or fresh lard in almost any proportion, it is a sovereign remedy for eczema, herpes, intertrigo of infants, and anything where there is an abraded or irritated surface. A short time since I succeeded in healing an extensive ulcer of the leg, which had resisted other treatment. It is also an excellent application for piles, applied as an ungt. externally, or injected in the form of a solution—a teaspoonful to a few ounces of water or other fluid.

Long Island, N. Y.

[For the Medical Summary.]

BY GEO. W. MALLORY, M. D.

EDITOR MEDICAL SUMMARY:—I have just received the first number of the MEDICAL SUMMARY. I like it very well. I will briefly report the effect of Eucalyptus and Grindelia Robusta in pneumonia and asthma.

Mr. H., aged 68, bilious temperament and robust constitution, was attacked with pneumonia. He had been affected with asthma, more or less, for the past fifteen years. Had spent a large sum in getting cured ere I saw him. I commenced by giving him Eucalyptus, 1 oz.; Glycerine, 1 oz.; Aqua, 2 oz. Dose, ½ teaspoonful every 2 hours—alternate with Fl. Ex. Grindelia in ½ dram doses for 24 hours—then every 4 hours. In 8 days I discharged the case, and all medicine stopped except the Grindelia, which I ordered to be taken as follows:

R.	Grindelia R. Fl. Ex.	℥ij
	Glycerine,	℥ij
	Simple Syrup,	℥ij.

Mix, take a teaspoonful after each meal without dilution, and drink nothing soon after taking the medicine. I am well pleased with the

action of the above remedies. I think Grindelia is as near a specific for asthma as any medicine can be. I think its action is somewhat like Lobelia—that is, it is relaxant to the nervous and muscular organism. Cascara Sagrado is an excellent remedy in habitual constipation and duodenal dyspepsia. It is the best of anything I have used, and I shall continue to use it and all other new remedies that prove efficacious. I will report any *new* action I find they exert upon disease. I have not tried Jaborandi, and from what reports I see in regard to its action, I think it will not be of much benefit to the sick or to the profession.

[For the Medical Summary.]

BY T. C. ARMSTRONG, M. D.

MEDICAL SUMMARY: I propose to give my ideas of the beneficial effects of combining tonics with aperients in chronic constipation.

There is, perhaps, no more prevalent affection than chronic constipation of the bowels—nothing from which a large proportion of both sexes suffer more inconveniences and incur greater risks—than irregular and slow action of the intestinal canal. For many years numerous cases have come under my care, both in males and females, where the parties found it to be a great discomfort and trial to them. It was a great discomfort because, after a certain period, varying from three to seven days, and often to ten days, it was necessary for them to take an aperient or purgative, which, if taken in an overdose, generally over acted, and caused sinking of the system, and depression of the spirits; and not only this, but the bowels seemed to be so weakened that they could not again act of themselves. The same trial was to be undergone, and the same ordeal was to be gone through; so it was put off till often serious trouble came up, and evil consequences did arise. This subject had, perhaps, as much interest to myself as any patient of mine. It had more interest with myself, because I had it to contend with in my own person. While a medical student I went often as long as ten days without an evacuation from my bowels. It is unnecessary for me to say that I suffered dreadfully, and had a narrow escape from serious diseases. Very many cases come to me, constipated for one week or more, and the subjects, for the most part, were of a character denoting a want of tone in the entire

system. The idea at once arose in my mind that it was for want of the proper intestinal tone, which would consequently produce constipation. Hence the idea presented itself to my mind, that a combination of a tonic and an aperient, the latter remedy subdued by a sedative, would be the remedy to meet such cases; and by carrying my idea into practice, I can say that I have been rarely disappointed. In getting up the aperient, my attention was called to that class that was known to possess tonic qualities. And after many trials, and in a great many cases, I concluded upon the following formula:

℞. Ext. Hyoscyami,
Aloes Socotrin., āā gr.xij
Quiniæ Sulph., gr.vj
Ferri Sulph., gr.vj.

M. bene ut fiat massa, in pilulas xij æquale divienda.

Bryantsville, Ky.

[For the Summary.]

CAMPHORATED PHENOL.

BY A. J. ROE, M. D.

THIS valuable preparation should be made known to the profession, that they may judge for themselves its value in diphtheria, for which it has lately been lauded as a specific in foreign medical journals. I have never yet used it myself in diphtheria, but have no doubt it would prove a valuable remedy in that disease. I wish more particularly to call the attention of the profession to this combination as a convenient method for the administration of carbolic acid. It has the odor of camphor, and although one-third of the combination consists of pure carbolic acid, it is not in the least caustic in its action. It may be given internally in the dose of from five to thirty drops, and used as an ointment, combined in any proportion with cosmoline or vaseline. It is the best remedy I have ever used in old chronic nasal catarrh, gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, gleet, etc. It will also be found a speedy cure for tooth-ache, and a most excellent lotion for burns, old scrofula sores, etc. It is made as follows: take two parts of gum camphor, and one part of carbolic acid crystals, combine them after breaking up the camphor in small lumps; set aside for three days, then add one pint of water, shake well, let it settle, then filter. It will mix in all proportions with alcohol, or olive oil, but *not* with glycerine; it should be of the consistence of olive oil, transparent and not caustic.

Taylorsville, Ills.

[For the Summary.]

CLINICAL LECTURE ON LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA, OR SCLEROSIS OF THE POSTERIOR COLUMNS OF THE CORD.*

BY C. K. MILLS, M. D.

A MAN, æt. 32, has suffered for over two years. His occupation is working in a coal-mine, where he was exposed to dampness continually. He commenced complaining with pain in his left hip, of an acute lancinating character, then shooting down the left leg. In three months after that attack, he experienced pain in the right leg. These pains occurred at irregular intervals, sometimes monthly, other times weekly, and even daily. But prior to his first attack (*two years ago*) he found that he had some impediment in his gait while walking in the dark. Some time after he experienced those pains in his limbs, he found loss of sensation manifested, and the power of co-ordinating movements of the lower extremities was also impaired.

He was then confined to bed, with pain in his back, could not raise his limbs voluntarily, but had a peculiar reflex excitability of the muscles, causing a spasmodic movement of the lower limbs, which he could not control. He also had a feeling of constriction around the waist, and a temporary paralysis of the bowels and bladder, requiring the catheter to relieve himself. His eye-sight was impaired early, appearing as if a cloud were before him.

On April 2d, 1879, he could use his limbs, but still impaired power of co-ordination, cannot stand without support. By the æsthesiometer it was found that *sensation* in the foot was almost completely lost, extending up the leg, but not so marked; in the hand it was also impaired. He has control at present of his bowels and bladder. He has also a staggering speech, tongue affected with tremor, face a little drawn towards the right side, thus showing apparently some paresis on the left side; is distinctly color-blind, cannot distinguish *green*, *yellow* or *red* colors. His feet are in an ischæmic condition.

Patella tendo-reflex and passive dorsal flexion are absent. These are phenomena lately introduced, and aid in diagnosis of spinal nervous diseases. The patella tendo-reflex is practiced by placing one limb across the other at the knee, and letting the limb

* Delivered at Philadelphia Hospital. Reported by V. Z. Keelor, Jefferson Medical College.

hang without offering any resistance, then by striking the tendon below the patella with the ulnar surface of the hand, a certain vibratory movement is produced, due to the contraction of the Quadriceps Extensor Femoris. If this is absent, it denotes that the posterior columns of the cord are diseased, and that reflex excitability is lost.

Sclerosis of the posterior columns, as a rule, commences in the posterior columns, which by pressure due to congestion in first stage causes pain, then extending to the columns of Gall or the posterior median columns. If a true motor lesion, we would have spasms and paralysis, which is not present here. By the ophthalmoscope it was found that there is atrophy of both optic nerves. Treatment—prophylactic. There is a certain family predisposition, therefore in such cases must avoid sexual excesses, syphilis, over-fatigue, and exposure. Such persons ought not to be soldiers, sailors, or work in foundries. If the disease is recognized early, life can be prolonged and a practical cure obtained; but if beyond a certain point, it is impossible, as in the latter stages. In the earlier stage, you must look to the lancinating pain, inquire particularly as to the character, whether neuralgic, unilateral or bilateral; if you find the slightest amount of anæsthesia of the foot and arm in the ulnar distribution, which is almost pathognomonic, and then if you find some staggering and eyesight failing, treat it for SCLEROSIS. Counter irritation, if early, wet and dry cupping over the spine. Fluid Ex. Ergot, large doses from ℥i. to vj. or the Bromide Potassium, ℥j. to iij. daily, are valuable early. If of syphilitic origin give Iodide Potassium, grs.xx. to xi; if no effects in three or four weeks, stop it.

Among the remedies, early or late, the best is Nitrate Silver gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ ter die increased to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; but it is liable to produce argeria, and also albuminuria, which must be guarded. It can be given for three weeks without any effects; then may substitute for it oil of phosphorus of Prussian Pharmacopœia gtt. ij. to iij. up to v. Electricity gives good results if carried out systematically. The galvanic or continuous current is best, while the Faradaic current is valuable for the anæsthesia. You ought to have large electrodes, the positive pole below and negative above. The one electrode is placed at extreme lower portion of the cord, the other at the upper point of the cord; then moving down the spinal column, leaving the lower stationary until nearly approach each other; then reverse the action, leaving the electrode about two minutes at a point; repeat this for some time by daily applications.

[For the Summary.]

DIPHTHERIA.

BY S. F. SMITH.

EDITOR MEDICAL SUMMARY: A few days ago I was called to see a little boy who was suffering with a severe attack of diphtheria, and getting worse every hour. He is eight years old. His doctor ordered the following treatment:

℞. Tinct. iron, ℥ss.
Quin. sulph., gr. xv. M.
S.—Give 5 drops 3 times a day in a little water.
——— ———, M. D."

He ordered a solution of chlorate of potassa as gargle.

The patient would get, by the above treatment, three grains of quinia and fifteen drops of iron in twenty-four hours; too little to do any good.

I ordered the following:

℞. Tinct. iron, ℥j
Chlorate potassa, grs. xxx
Aquæ, ℥viij. M.
S.—Give a tablespoonful every hour till better, then every two or three hours.

℞. Cinchonia (alkaloid) grs. xvj
Ft. Pulv. 8.
S.—Give one every 2 hours.

He is improving as fast as a patient could; faster than I expected.

Now, if Doctor Goss used "quinia, tincture of iron, chloride of potash," etc., in the same doses as my Frankfort friend, I am not surprised that he "signally failed."

Frankfort, Ky.

ESMARCH'S TREATMENT OF CANCER.—Fowler's solution, one drop three times a day for three days, then increase the dose by one drop every three days till intolerance of the remedy follows. Apply the following locally:

℞. Acid arsenious and morphia mur., each gr. j
Calomel, ℥j
Powdered gum arabic, ℥ss. M.

At first sprinkle only a little upon the ulcer, gradually increasing the quantity to a teaspoonful. This overcomes the odor, causes a hard eschar to form, and healthy granulations take place.

SODIUM ETHYLATE A CURE FOR NÆVUS.—This substance is prepared by adding metal sodium, piece by piece, to absolute alcohol, in a wide-mouthed bottle, until effervescence ceases, when a deposition of a crystalline substance occurs. The clear liquid is the part used. It is a potent caustic, causes less pain and scarring than nitric acid, and has been very successfully used for removing nævi.—*New York Medical and Surgical Journal.*

TREATMENT OF CHILBLAINS.—A good wash for the hands or feet affected with chilblains is:

℞.	Sulphurous acid,	ʒiij
	Glycerine,	ʒj
	Water,	ʒj.

This acid is particularly useful in the irritating, tormenting stage of chilblains.—*Lancet.*

BOOK NOTICES.

PRELIMINARY COURSE LECTURES ON PHYSIOLOGY. By James A. Wittaker, A. M., M. D., Professor of Physiology and Clinical Medicine in the Medical College of Ohio, Lecturer on Clinical Medicine at the Good Samaritan Hospital, etc. Cincinnati. Chancy R. Murry, 1879. Pp. 288. Price, $1.75. (Received from Robert Clark & Co.)

Prof. Wittaker has given a readable little volume, written in good style, well arranged, and filled with much that will be of interest. The author says that he has endeavored, in the delivery of these lectures, to put within the reach and comprehension of the first course students, the foundation facts and principles upon which the stately edifice of physiology is built. The publishers deserve credit for the admirable appearance of the work.

RINGWORM IN THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Extracted from the Transactions of the American Medical Association.

ROSACEA.—Extracted from the Transactions of the American Medical Association, By John V. Shoemaker, A. M., M. D., Lecturer on Dermatology at the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, etc.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN. For the year ending September 30th, 1878.

The report speaks well for the Board and its efficient Secretary, H. B. Baker, Lansing, Michigan.

THE MEDICAL INTELLIGENCER.—A quarterly bulletin of new books on medicine and the collateral sciences. Mailed free to public libraries, institutions, or physicians. Address Lindsay & Blakiston, 25 South Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ST. LOUIS COURIER OF MEDICINE AND COLLATERAL SCIENCES.—Published monthly by the Medical Journal Association of Missouri. Subscription, $3.00 per annum.

CATALOGUE of Valuable Medical Works, published by Henry C. Lea, Philadelphia. Henry C. Lea has lately issued a work—The National Dispensatory—which should be in the hands of every practitioner, pharmacist, and student of materia medica.

☞ THE MEDICAL SUMMARY is mailed on or about the tenth of each month. If a number fails to reach you, we will supply it, provided we are notified within a month.

☞ ON page 37 of the April number, in Dr. Wolfe's article, first line, it should read: "in the matter of dress."

☞ ANY one sending three new subscribers and three dollars, will receive an extra copy of the SUMMARY free for one year.

☞ WE would respectfully request from our readers communications of a similar nature to those appearing in our present issue.

If you have an unusually interesting case to offer, write its history in detail, to the extent of, say, two pages of foolscap.

If you wish merely to express your opinion generally on the merits of a new remedy, write to the extent of a page or two of note paper.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We aim to make the journal interesting and instructive, and to successfully carry out this object we request the physicians who are in active practice to furnish us with items of experience; short, practical and reliable articles are always wanted.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The very large extra edition which we shall publish for the introduction of the MEDICAL SUMMARY to the profession of the United States, will make it a most desirable medium of advertising. Send for rates. Address,

R. H. ANDREWS, M. D.,

P. O. Box 180. *Lansdale, Pa.*

THE MEDICAL SUMMARY.

A monthly journal, devoted to practical medicine and the collateral sciences, new preparations, etc.

Brief, condensed and reliable. Contains the latest information likely to be of practical and permanent value.

Subscription price, $1.00 per year, in advance. Single copies, 10 cents.

R. H. ANDREWS, M. D.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
P. O. Box 180. *Landsdale, Pa.*

TO PHYSICIANS.

A lucrative and well-established practice, together with a very desirable property, for sale, consisting of entirely new buildings in the most modern style. Situated in a thriving borough, with fine railroad facilities. No other regular physician in the place. To a young physician with some capital this is a rare chance.

Address, MEDICUS,
Office of MEDICAL SUMMARY, Lansdale, Pa.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Cheapest and the best medicines. Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours. New preparations, such as Cascara Sagrado (Parke Davis & Co.'s), Yerba Santa, Sun Dew, etc. All the genuine patent medicines; pure spices constantly on hand.

WILLIAM STAHLER. Norristown, Pa.

Worcester's the Standard.

"The best English writers and the most particular American writers use WORCESTER as their authority."—*New York Herald.*
"The best English Lexicon."—*London Athenæum.*

THE STANDARD VADE-MECUM OF THE CORRESPONDENT AND READER.

WORCESTER'S POCKET DICTIONARY.
Profusely Illustrated. With Valuable Tables and Rules. 310 pages. 24mo. Cloth. 63 cents.

FOR THE SCHOOL, THE OFFICE, AND THE COUNTING-ROOM.

Worcester's Comprehensive Dictionary.
Profusely Illustrated. With Valuable Appendices. 608 pages. 14mo. Half Roan. $1.75.

FOR THE FAMILY AND THE LIBRARY.

WORCESTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY.
Fully Illustrated and Unabridged. 1854 pages. Library Sheep, Marbled Edges. $10.00.
For sale by all Booksellers, or delivered free of expense, on receipt of price by the publishers,
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

PRACTICE FOR SALE.

Country practice given to any physician who will buy my property, consisting of a new house containing six rooms, two (2) acre lot, never-failing water, barn, and all necessary out-buildings, etc. Will sell cheap, and on easy terms. For particulars address,

F. S. NEVLING, M. D., Karthaus, Pa.

FOR SALE.

One of the best openings for a young physician in Eastern Pennsylvania. A good practice already established, with room to expand. Situated in a growing town along the line of one of the great trunk railroads. No other physician in the place. Address

"PHYSICIAN," Office of Medical Summary, Lansdale, Pa.

"Indispensable to the Library, Physician, Clergyman, Lawyer, Editor, Teacher, Student, and all of any calling in life who desire knowledge."

Encyclopædia Britannica,

American Reprint.

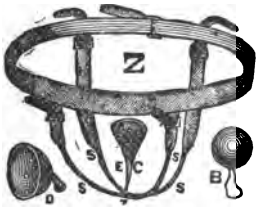
NINTH EDITION.

This great work is beyond comparison superior in its elaborate and exhaustive character to all similar works. The contributors are the most distinguished and original thinkers and writers of the present and of the past. This issue is the ninth revision in a space of over 100 years since its inception, and this reprint, a copy in every particular of the British edition, is the best and cheapest work ever offered to the American people. The articles are written in a most attractive style, and the quantity of matter in each volume is *one-third* greater per volume than in any other Cyclopædia sold at the same rates. The work contains thousands of Engravings on Steel and Wood, and is printed from entirely new type made expressly for it. It will be comprised in 21 imperial octavo volumes, 8 of which are now ready, and the succeeding volumes will be issued at the rate of 3 a year. **Price per volume, cloth binding, $5.** Sold only by subscription. For Specimen Pages apply to the Publishers.

J. M. STODDART & CO.,
727 Chestnut St., Phila.

AGENTS WANTED. Best terms.

STAUFER'S SERIES OF HARD RUBBER INSTRUMENTS.



This Hard Rubber Uterine Supporter E C, (Economy) and Elastic Belt Z, is the least in price and most complete of any outside of this series. It adapts itself to the angle of the axis of the Uterus and Vagina, by its oblique construction of the Cup. The elastic gums ss. yield to every motion of the body, hence the essential mobility of the Uterus is maintained. It is warranted if properly selected, or made so by the exchange privilege, to correct and support even any *Procidentia*. ***Price,*** only $4.50. The most efficient of any self sustaining Pessaries are the ***Shell-globes B,*** and ***Cups D,*** each $1.50. This series of Uterine Instruments comprises upwards of 150, in size and style Instruments. Among which is a series of ***Specula*** so complete and simple that it requires but little experience to bring into a natural view the entire Vaginal portion of the Uterus. Send for ***Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue,*** and see how the treatment of this formidable epedemic may be simplified. Much is drawn from the higher authorities and given in quotation. I shall cheerfully render any assistance, or answer any questions in *Gynecology* that my library and a twenty year's experience can furnish.

Exchanges Free of all the Hard Rubber parts on the Catalogue until suited.

S. S. STAUFER, M. D.
Sup't of the Hard Rubber Accommodation Works, of Phila.
646 North Ninth Street, (above Wallace,) Phila.

N. B.—*Physicians whose attention has been called through this notice to these now popular instruments, will please mention this journal, when they order instruments or catalogues.*—ED.

DEXTRO-QUININE

IN INTERMITTENT FEVER.

Case.	Name and Sex of Patient.	Age, etc.	Number of Paroxysms before taking.	Number of Paroxysms after.	Dose and Mode of Exhibition.	Total amount Exhibited.	Remarks, Pathological and Physiological Phenomena, etc.	Reported by
1	J. S. S.	27	14	0	10 grs. at bedtime.	30 grs.	I have found Dextro-Quinine fully equal to the Sulphate of Quinia, with almost none of the disagreeable symptoms of the latter.	F. C. Hageman, M. D., Seaford, L. I.
2	D. V. W.	14	5	0	8 grs. at bedtime.	24 grs.		
3	Emma L.	16	60 or more.	0	5 grs. every three hours, in glycerine, without intermission, only during febrile exacerbations, etc.	30 grs.	Patient was very much prostrated with typho-malarial fever; been under the care of another physician, was called in on the third week. I then prescribed 5 grs. of Dextro-Quinine every three hours, in glycerine, when, as it were by magic, all the grave symptoms abated at once, and the patient made a rapid recovery.	Alex. F. Joseph, M. D., Napoleon, Ind.
21	Mrs. S., *Double Quotidian.* Had taken large doses Cinchonidia sulphate without effect.	22 Brunette. Married. No children.	6	0	20 grs. divided into chart. No. v, one every two hours.	20 grs.	Had first paroxysm Nov. 20, 6 A. M. again at 4 P. M. Presented Cinchonidia sulphate, grs. xxx, chart. No. v. One to be taken every two hours. Nov. 21. Return of paroxysm at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. Gave Cinchonidia sulphate, grs. xlv, chart. No. v. One to be taken every two hours. Nov. 22. Return of Paroxysm at same time as on preceding days. Prescribed Dextro-Quinine, grs. xx, chart. No. v. One to be taken every two hours. No return of chill since that date, and highly pleased with my experience.	N. H. Manring, M. D., Rigdon, Ind.
15	I. de L., female. *Tertian.* Habituated to Quinia	19 Married.	2	0	15 grs. in 3 doses of 5 grs., taken at intervals of ½ hour, commencing four hours before expected paroxysm. Taken in capsule.	15 grs.	Dilatation of pupil: tinnitus aurium severe, but not so much so as on former occasions when Sulphate of Quinia was used. Directed her to take 10 grains on the third day, but she did not do so. Twelve days have elapsed without return of chills. Is taking citrate of iron and strychnia.	Frank S. James, Ph.D., M D., Osceola, Arkansas.

16	Jennie S., colored. *Quotidian.* Has "used Quinine and everything else," as she herself expressed it.	25 Married.	Unknown, but a very large number.	1	16 grs. in 4 doses, in capsule, with 1-16 gr. Morph. acet., to be taken at ½ hour intervals, commencing four hours before expected paroxysm.	48 grs.	On first evening after exhibition of Dextro-Quinine had a very slight ague, followed by considerable fever, which, however, soon passed off. Gave Hydrarg. Chlor. Mite, grs. x, at bedtime, which caused three or four operations of the bowels. The Dextro-Quinine was continued the next day. *Missed chill for first time in over a month.* Thought it best to continue medicine (without Morphia) another day. Has had no return up to to-day (10 days). Did not complain of tinnitus.	Frank S. James, Ph.D, M. D., Osceola, Arkansas.
5	Mary B.	3½	3	0	1 gr., in solution, every three hours.	16 grs.	Commenced the Dextro-Quinine just after last paroxysm; it acted excellently. It is now more than four weeks since she took the remedy; there has been no return. She is now in the enjoyment of good health.	G. H. Berry, M. D., New York City.
6	Edward Libby. *Tertian.*	24	9 or 10	0	Two 12-grain doses at half-hour intervals.	24 grs.	Had been taking Sulphate of Quinia in 5-gr. doses for some time, with little or no effect. Has had no chill since the Dextro-Quinine was administered (more than a month having elapsed), and the result is entirely satisfactory.	H. A. Waymouth, M. D., Saco, Maine.
11	Mary Cavanough *Quotidian.*	3	One a day for six months.	0	2 grs. in powder, every two to three hours.	15 grs.	Little girl had been complaining with chills and fever for over six months; had used Sulphate of Quinia, Tincture Cinchona, Cincho-Quinine, etc. *Had taken great quantities of Sulphate of Quinia, without effecting a cure. I gave in all about 15 grs. of Dextro-Quinine, and she never has had any chill since.*	J. H. Struble, M. D., Stanhope, N. J.

This one case in particular I think a remarkable one. The little girl had had chills regularly, almost every day, for over six months, had been treated by two physicians, and a cure could not be effected, as they and the family thought, under any circumstances. I was called directly after, and gave 2 grs. *Dextro-Quinine*, in powder, every two to three hours, and to my great surprise, as well as every one else's, she failed to have any more chills. I then put her on a tonic of iron, and she is now enjoying good health.

I consider the Dextro-Quinine far superior to any of the preparations of Quinine, and, from what I have seen of its medicinal effects, I do not hesitate to recommend it as superior to all other remedies in Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

DEXTRO-QUININE sent by mail, at the rate of $1.60 per ounce, to Physicians who cannot be supplied by their local Druggists. Address,

KEASBEY & MATTISON,

Philadelphia.

VALENTINE H. SMITH & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Manufacturing Pharmacists and Chemists,

S. W. CORNER SECOND AND GREEN STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

Reliable Fluid Extracts, Elixirs, Syrups, Solutions, and Medical Supplies.

We respectfully invite the attention of Physicians to our superior Pharmaceutical preparations, made in accordance with the latest scientific researches.

In manufacturing our products, we are strictly careful in selecting the crude materials, in regard to their freshness, freedom from impurities, and to the highly important fact of their being the genuine article. This is especially so in the case of the many new and rare plants, which of late have pressed their claims as remedial agents upon the notice of the medical profession.

We have always on hand a full line of Fluid Extracts of our own manufacture, to which we are constantly adding others that are new and important. The following are some of those recently brought to notice, viz:

Ailanthus Gland,	Cohosh White,	Lung Moss,
Arbor Vitæ,	Damiana,	Paw-paw Seeds,
Boldo Leaves,	Evening Primrose,	Paraguay Tea,
Bael Fruit,	Eigwort,	Sundew,
Berberis Aquifol.,	Five-flowered Gentian,	Twin Leaf,
Cereus Bonplandii,	Grindelia Robusta,	Quinine Flowers,
Colo Bark,	Grindelia Squarrosa,	Xanth. Spinos.,
Cascara Sagrado,	Guaco Leaves,	Yerba Santa,
Corn Ergot,	Hair Cap Moss,	Yerba Buena,
Cedron Seeds,	Kava Kava,	Yerba Reuma.

For the convenience of Physicians we prepare a class of Fluid Extracts, from the Officinal Gums and Resins, for the prompt making of tinctures, cleanly and without loss of time or material. As the following: Aloes Soc., Guaiac., Kino, Catechu, Asafœtida, Benzoin Comp. On each label will be found directions for making the Tincture.

We pay particular attention to the manufacturing of our Elixirs, and claim they will accomplish all this class of medicinal preparations are expected to perform.

As to permanency and effectiveness, we are not willing to be classed second to any other goods of this kind in the MARKET.

Notice is called to our Elixir Eucalyptus Comp., for the administering of Quinia Sulph. and other nauseous medicines—a most effective as well as pleasant compound for this purpose, now much used in malarial districts.

We also ask a trial of our new preparation, which we have named Fld. Ext. Glycyrrhiza Comp., a most valuable combination, in which all the Alkaloids of Cinchona may be given. Physicians who have used it pronounce it the best combination as yet offered for the above purpose, from the fact of the smallness of the amount required and its effectiveness. 20 minims of Fld. Ext. Glycyrrh. Comp. will completely cover all bitterness of one grain Sulph. Quinia.

Por complete List of Preparations send for our price list.

Physicians' orders promptly and carefully filled.

Office furniture supplied at lowest prices.

Soliciting your orders, we will endeavor to give full satisfaction.

Yours, very respectfully,

VALENTINE H. SMITH & CO.

THE

MEDICAL SUMMARY.

VOL. I. JUNE, 1879. No. 4.

[For the Summary.]

PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS.

BY ELLWOOD HARVEY, M. D., CHESTER, PA.

I READ with great satisfaction Dr. Hiram Corson's article on blood-letting in puerperal convulsions. In a practice of thirty-six years I have bled my patients in every such case, whether before, during, or after labor, and with perfectly satisfactory results in all of them. My experience began with my first case of labor, and I have never failed to cure by that one means alone. All the plausible pretensions to newer and better remedies do not weigh a feather's weight when unsupported by facts. I have sometimes seen convulsions coming, have seen the warnings, as expressed by plethora, dropsy, headache, forgetfulness, etc., and have always given complete relief, and ensured perfect safety, by blood-letting. I have also read Dr. Yelvington's article in reply to Dr. Corson's, and have only this to say of it: That no physician who knows Dr. Corson, would be turned away from taking his advice, and profiting by his experience, in consequence of any expressions of opinion that are not based upon facts but upon other opinions, no matter how confidently and plausibly they might be asserted.

There is no use in speculating about the cause of puerperal convulsions, nor about their pathology, in this discussion; nor are any arguments in place that are intended to defend "the new treatment," whatever that may be; or to show the danger of blood-letting before labor, in cases in which it is needed. Admitting that other remedies may be useful, and that they may be sufficient in

some cases; it may still be safely asserted that none of them, nor all of them, are equal to blood-letting. A patient that would be dead before any other remedy could take effect, may be cured in ten minutes by blood-letting. To object to this treatment on the assumption that the loss of blood is an injury, is sophistry. The loss of blood is a benefit, immediate and prospective. The patient is removed from an imminent danger, and remains better than for weeks before. Dr. Yelvington says that he is "in favor of supporting vitality in *every* case." So am I; that is why I bleed. Without the bleeding there would soon be none to be supported in some of the cases.

This is not a question of "new medicine" or "old medicine;" it is a question as to the treatment of puerperal convulsions; and what has been found so eminently useful is not to be discarded on theory. If blood-letting sometimes fails, it is probably for want of thorough work. It is not the drawing of blood, but the effect produced on the system by the bleeding, that cures. Bleed until the pulse says stop.

DEXTRO-QUININE.

BY W. H. GALT, M. D.

THE desire to find a substitute for the sulphate of quinine among the cheaper salts of bark has been universally felt in all regions where miasmatic diseases prevail. In accordance with this desire I have tried cinchonidia, cinchonia, quinoidine, and cincho-quinine. The results of their administration have in some cases been good, but in the long run have not been so satisfactory as to induce me to abandon the old, tried friend, the sulphate of quinine. In fact, I confess I could not get up the required faith in any other salt. It is said that the Tahitians are readily converted to the Christian faith, and seem to enter with zeal into the forms of Christian worship. But when in great strait, "when they mean business," their prayers are all addressed to the old shark god of their fathers. No doubt my case is parallel with theirs, and I am slow to perceive the efficacy of any appeal except to my old shark, quinine.

I was much pleased with the tasteless preparation of cinchonidia with sugar of milk and bicarbonate of soda. The first three cases in which I used it were cases of intermittent fever in children, in which the result was everything that could be desired. It was easily

taken, and promptly subdued the paroxysm. In four following cases, however, I was disappointed in finding that the gastric irritation produced by it was so severe that I have not used it since. After this I concluded to make no more experiments with them.

Some months ago I received from Keasbey & Mattison two small vials of a new preparation from the bark, called *dextro*-quinine, because, under the polariscope, it gyrated to the right. What was the therapeutic value of this gyration I did not see. It was an amorphous salt of reddish-brown color, totally unlike any of the alkaloids with which I was familiar, and I made up my mind I would not try it. In a day or two afterward I had a slight chill, followed by a pretty severe fever, which lasted several hours, and passed off with a profuse perspiration. As quinine always affects me most disagreeably, I determined to try the new salt in my own person. I took six grains every three hours, until I had taken all of the eighteen grains which had been left with me. Except a slight sense of fullness in the head, I had none of the usual sensations which accompany the other salts of bark, no nervous tremulousness and no tinnitus aurium. Although the quantity taken seemed hardly sufficient to prevent a return of the paroxysm, I have never had a return.

The results of this experiment on myself seemed to justify my use of it with my patients. I have kept a record of seventeen cases in which I used it, and in all but one with perfect success. In this case the patient knew that it was a substitute for the sulphate of quinine which I was using, and as none of the usual phenomena which follow its administration occurred, he lost faith, and substituted some pills of quinine which he had in the house. As there is such a monotony in the report of cases of malarial fever, I spare your readers a formal report of each case, one very like the other, with two exceptions—one, a case in which the sulphate of quinine invariably induced urticaria of such severity as almost to deter the patient from taking it. In this case some urticaria did appear, but nothing to compare in severity with that which followed the sulphate. The other was a case of double quotidian, which only yielded after using pretty heroic doses.

Although this is not a sufficient number of cases to make it appear that we can discard our old and tried remedy, the sulphate, the results were so certain and unvarying as to convince me that in the dextro-quinine we have a most valuable addition to our armamentarium. It strikes me that the absence of the disagreeable effects of quinine is a great desideratum, which, with its cheapness, should re-

commend it to the profession. The cases in which I have used it were all simple, uncomplicated malarial fever, and do not furnish evidence that it possesses the antipyretic power which the sulphate of quinine exercises in typhoid fever, in pneumonia, and the zymotic diseases. I feel justified, by the similarity of its effects to quinine in the cases in which I used it, to feel some degree of certainty that it will not disappoint us in all diseases in which the sulphate of quinine is used. After further use I will report the results, and hope that the profession will give it a fair trial. I also hope that the experience of others will be given through the *News*, so that, by a comparison of views, we may find the true value of this new salt. I would state that with adults the usual form of administration was in pills, while with children I usually gave it suspended in the compound elixir of liquorice. The dose was usually the same as that of quinine.

Louisville Medical News.

[For the Summary.]

DIPHTHERIA AGAIN.

I. J. M. GOSS, M. D., L. L. D.

As DR. S. F. SMITH is pleased to animadvert my treatment of the above named disease, I shall reply. He says: "I think there would be just as much good result from penciling the top of a man's head to cure a frost-bite of the toe, as would result from penciling a child's throat to cure diphtheria." By this expression all readers of the SUMMARY in Georgia will know that Dr. S. F. Smith never saw the malignant type of diphtheria, as we have it in the South. I admit, and so do other pathologists, that it is a blood poison that causes the disease; nevertheless, when the disease, in a very malignant form, attacks the fauces, tonsils, and posterior nares, and also the trachea, destroying the mucous membrane, and rapidly throwing out its characteristic exudate, so as to totally block up the trachea, and thereby produce suffocation, then the doctor would see how futile his iron, quinine and chlorate of potash treatment would prove. I have seen many die under the last-named remedies. I treat pathological conditions, not names. I have cured the mild forms of diphtheria with the iron, quinine and chlorates; then I have met the malignant type, which would not yield to any such remedies. And if Dr. Smith and others, who advocate iron, quinine and chlor-

ate of potash, would come South and see a few cases of this disease in its rapidly-ulcerating form, they would no longer treat disease by name. I have seen cases of diphtheria that would destroy the tonsils, soft palate, and block up the trachea, in a few hours. Here we must stay the decomposition of the air-passages, or we will lose our patients. Here we need such antiseptics as bichromate of potash, merc. cyan., baptisia, phytolacca, ailanthus, carbolate of soda, and the permanganate of potash, and the free application of the tincture of eucalyptus to the ulcerated parts, to arrest the ulceration and exudation. When the disease first invaded the South, many physicians relied upon quinine, iron and the chlorates, and a large per cent. died; and eclectic physicians tried other remedies. I have had cases where the discharges from the mouth and nares were so acrid that they scathed the parts they touched; here the iodide of arsenic will prove the most efficient remedy internally.

BAPTISIA TINCTORIA IN TYPHOID FEVER.

A PAPER read by Dr. Laurence Johnson, of New York, at the recent meeting of the Medical Society of the State of New York, on the "Action of Baptisia Tinctoria in Typhoid Fever," is summed up as follows by the reporter for the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal:* Baptisia tinctoria, although formerly believed to possess antiseptic powers rendering it useful in diseases having a tendency to putrescence, has of late fallen into utterneglect with the regular profession. It is, however, extensively employed by the eclectics and homœopaths; the latter especially considering it very valuable in typhoid fever. It was to test its value in this disease that the experiments recorded were made. The preparation used was a tincture of the root, and it was administered in small doses (from one to five drops) at intervals of from one to three hours. The ordinary general measure of treatment, such as cool sponging, milk diet, and stimulants, when required, were not neglected, and any casual indications were promptly met and appropriately treated. Careful records of pulse and temperature were kept, and were shown in tables accompanying the paper.

Of the seven cases whose histories were detailed, three at least had at the beginning, symptoms betokening attacks of severity. The pulse, temperature, and general condition of these patients, left no room for doubt upon the point, yet the improvement under treat-

ment was remarkable. In general, it may be stated that the cases, when treatment was well under way, were characterized by lack of symptoms sufficiently grave to occasion anxiety. There was a marked absence of delirium, and comparatively little diarrhœa, though at the beginning, in two or three cases, these were very troublesome features. The temperature seemed to be reduced by the drug, and in one case, where the morning temperature was as high as 106° F., when Baptisia was employed for the first time, it never reached that point again, while the patient was fully convalescent in ten days. All the patients made good and comparatively quick recoveries.

Taken altogether, although the results obtained in such a small number of cases could not, of course, be considered conclusive, they appeared to establish a certain relation of cause and effect between the drug and the favorable course of the disease. The evidence on this point Dr. Johnson regarded as sufficient at least to encourage further trials, which he hoped no mere theoretical considerations would be allowed to prevent.

THERAPEUTIC USES OF BOLDO.

BY S. W. FRANCIS, M. D.

I HAVE recently had under my charge a lady who for some months suffered from gall-stone, and the threatened return of similar attacks, together with hepatic trouble, subperitoneal inflammation, etc., etc. She had been treated by me on scientific principles with the best modern remedies, but still suffered from that peculiar "gall-stone, wedge-like pain." Having tried tincture of Boldo with benefit in other cases, I put her upon the use of a strong tincture, in doses of twenty to twenty-five drops three times a day. Since employing this last prescription the pain has entirely left her, she is bright and cheerful, and pronounces herself to be perfectly well and cured. I have likewise used this remedy (1) with benefit in a case of gastro-intestinal debility, arising from gout and its consequent pain; (2) in a case of cardiac neuralgia, and (3) with improvement in the case of a patient suffering from periodical attacks of dipsomania. I think that in the latter it lessened the desire for drink, and gave more tone to the stomach and intestines.

PROPYLAMINE IN ACUTE ARTICULAR RHEUMATISM.

BY JAMES L. TYSON, M. D.

THIS alkaloid (trimethylamine C_3H_9N) has long been employed in Continental Europe, and enjoyed a high reputation for every form of rheumatism, but I am not aware of its very extended use in this country. Professor Bartholow speaks of it, in his Materia Medica and Therapeutics, as moderating the fever and joint-pain, and "very decidedly shortening the duration of the disease;" and Dr. Gaston, in the *Indiana Journal of Medicine*, extols it as a prompt and efficient remedy in all uncomplicated cases, "subduing pain and soreness in from twenty-four to forty eight hours." That its efficiency in the treatment of acute articular rheumatism has not been overestimated will scarcely admit of a doubt, in view of results where I have recently employed it. More extended observation and repeated trial, I am inclined to believe, will fully justify the merits ascribed to and the encomiums awarded it in this complaint, and would commend it to the earnest consideration of those whose prejudices exclude salicin and its compounds from their materia armamentaria. An important prequisite is, that the alkaloid and its chloride be *pure*, which is not always the case. The best which I have seen were from the laboratory of the Messrs. Nichols & Co., of Boston, and that of the Messrs. Rosengarten, of Philadelphia, both being perfectly reliable preparations.

It would appear to be a settled conviction in the minds of some medical authors, for the past thirty years, and even of the present day—men whose authority on many medical topics is unquestioned and unquestionable—and enunciated as an aphorism with singular unanimity from which there was no appeal, that this distressing and painful affection *must run its course*, will *yield to no treatment* but *palliative*, and cannot be "stopped." If one cultivates the impression that this malady is beyond his control, that its arrest is impossible, would it not be well to cease his visits to a patient laboring under it, for the latter's benefit? Facts may resolve and dispel this enigmatical fatuity. I would record my unqualified dissent from such oracular teaching, with the explicit declaration that it can be and has been "cut short" time and again, both in hospital and private practice, if we may credit the numerous reports of medical gentlemen whose names and characters attest their truth and integrity.

It has occurred to myself, over and over again, to "break up" an acute attack of articular rheumatism, in periods varying from five to ten days, occasionally a little longer, without a vestige of pain or swelling being left, and not a trace of heart complication, by the employment of salicylate of sodium or vinous tincture of colchicum, separately or in combination. Under this treatment, patients require to be frequently seen, and their conditions and variations accurately noted. Cases are now and then met with where these agents cannot be used, either from idiosyncrasy or some latent cause, grave depression, hyperasthenia, and nausea, being so persistent as to forbid their further trial, and a resort to diffusible stimulants and tonics is imperatively demanded. Such instances have happened in my own practice, two of which I refer to more particularly as exemplifying the advantages we possess in propylamine. The patients were females, between twenty and thirty years of age, and each was attacked, at different periods of time, with pain and swelling of the wrists, and in one the phalangeal and metacarpal articulations were swollen and sensitive. From thence the pain radiated to the elbows, the shoulders, the sterno-clavicular articulations, the chest walls, involving the intercostals (pleurodynia), causing considerable dyspnœa, wandering to the hips, sacrum, femoral fasciæ, knees, ankles, and feet, including the aponeurotic expansion on the sole and dorsum of each foot. The fever was intense, the pulse ranging from eighty-five to ninety, accompanied by redness and swelling in all the parts implicated, with a hot, moist, perspirable skin. This was very nearly the condition of each. Finding that neither could tolerate any preparation of salicin or of colchicum, I resorted to propylamine, using the chloride, the rather disagreeable taste of the alkaloid rendering it objectionable to some; the latter being equally potential in this complaint, its slightly saline character leaving a not unpleasant impression on the mouth. It was combined as follows:

℞. Propylaminæ chloridi, gr. xxiv
Aq. menthæ piperitæ,
Aquæ, aa ʃʒiij. M.
Sig.—A tablespoonful every two or three hours.

The dose of propylamine is six drops, similarly prepared and administered. Giving the chloride as above, two grains every two hours, and swathing all the joints in cotton batting, benefit was apparent in the first twenty-four hours. For the pleurodynia a weak sinapism was applied to the chest for fifteen or twenty minutes, followed by a warm mush cataplasm. These were alternated occasionally through the day. In the one case ten days elapsed, when I

could pronounce my patient well; in the other, five days passed, when she was entirely convalescent. A tonic of quinia is advisable when rheumatic symptoms have subsided. No disturbance or appreciable influence was manifested in the therapeutic action of the propylamine, other than a gradual abatement of fever, pain, swelling, and all the distressing nervous concomitants of acute articular rheumatism.

Would it have been a wise practice to abandon such cases to *palliatives and nature*, and allow them to run on indefinitely, for weeks or months, terminating, in all probability, after a uselessly protracted suffering, by leaving the system more liable to renewed attacks, and the wretched accompaniment or prospective of valvular lesion of the heart, involving hypertrophy of that organ, with its fleshy columns and tendinous cords, and possible dilatation, often vaguely recognized, but not inaccurately designated, a rheumatic heart?

The good old Spanish maxim may convey a hint for some therapeutists to ponder: Ciencia es locura si buen senso no la cura.

Penllyn, Montgomery Co., Pa. —*Med. Times.*

[For the Summary.]

ATROPIA IN NIGHT SWEATS.

BY C. G. POLK, M. D., PHAR. D.

In April, 1869, I compounded a prescription for a patient of Dr. Robert Burns, of this city, composed of opium, oxide of zinc, and extract of belladonna. It was ordered for a young lady suffering from night sweats and diarrhœa—an advanced case of phthisis. As I was interested in the study of phthisis, and had already used similar combinations, I watched the case with interest. It progressed so nicely that my attention was firmly fixed on the value of the combination, and I have used it from that time until the present. I have found it to exceed all other remedies, and combination of remedies, for the night sweats of pulmonary consumption. If the opium constipates the bowels, it should be obviated by aloes.

When it is realized how much of vitality is drained off by these sweats, and how futile it is to give tonics and restoratives while this drain continues, the importance of controlling it will be admitted by all. If these three agents in combination will control this waste

better than anything else, the physician will find in them a boon of priceless value. The following is a formula I often prescribe:

℞.	Atropiæ,	gr.¼	
	Zinci oxidi,	gr.xvj	
	Pulv. opii,	gr.iv	
	Sulph quiniæ,	gr.xx	
Div in pil. no.		xvj.	M..

Sig.—One pill morning and evening.

The space allowed in the SUMMARY does not permit me to present it further, but it will be elaborately discussed in my forthcoming treatise, "Tuberculosis and Scrofulosis: Causations, Lesions and Therapeutics."

Philadelphia.

[For the Summary.]

CASCARA SAGRADA.

BY THE EDITOR.

WE had our attention called to Cascara Sagrada a little over a year ago by a physician in one of our neighboring towns, who was then prescribing it; although we had heard about Cascara prior to that period, we had never given it a trial, thinking it might be one of those much-lauded remedies without any particular virtue; but have since prescribed it in quite a number of cases where its use seemed to be indicated, particularly in that most frequent and subtle malady, constipation, for which it is invaluable, its action being decidedly much better than anything we had heretofore used.

It produces full, easy, pleasant stools, without any tormina, tenesmus, or nausea; neither is it very unpleasant to the taste. Twenty to thirty drops of the fluid extract two or three times daily is all that is wanted to perfectly regulate the want of, and to change the perverted secretions. It acts upon the hepatic secretions and circulation more positively than anything we ever gave before; constipation dependent upon defective and perverted action of the liver, as above stated, yields at once to its action. It acts upon the whole gastro-intestinal canal, stimulating its morbid condition, bringing back vitality, and stimulating the neighboring glands to healthy action, completely restoring their tone and muscular power.

Given in smaller doses it is a valuable remedy in dyspepsia, increasing the appetite, and giving tone and vigor to the stomach.

In bilious, intermittent and remittent types of fever, Cascara

sagrada, combined with gentian quinqueflora, in doses of from ten to fifteen drops each, administered every few hours until a good action upon the bowels is produced, then at longer intervals, will generally effect a cure in a very short time.

There is a large amount of Cascara in the market which is unreliable. Our best results have always been obtained from that manufactured by Parke Davis & Co., of Detroit, Michigan. We regard Cascara Sagrada as an important addition to our materia medica.

[For the Summary.]

AN OPEN LETTER.

FRANKFORT, KY., April 30, 1879.

MESSRS. POWERS & WEIGHTMAN.—*Dear Sirs:*—I received the samples of cinchonia alkaloid and cinchonia mixture you sent me. I have used both, and now have to say that I used the cinchonia alkaloid in chills and other diseases in which I use quinine, and that it gave perfect satisfaction in every case. I gave it just as I give quinine—sometimes in powders and sometimes in pills—and to test it fully, did not follow it with acidulous drinks.

Cinchonia mixture is too bulky.

Yours Respectfully, S. F. SMITH, M. D.

[For the Summary.]

MR. EDITOR:—Perhaps but few physicians appreciate the value of morphia in ordinary croup. Almost the first resort is emetics, either hive syrup or ipecac. Now in the majority of instances a full dose of morphia or opium will relieve the spasm and cough and produce sleep, and the next morning the little sufferer will awake hardly conscious of his nocturnal attack; while emetics disorder the stomach more or less, and frequently pave the way for a spell of sickness, such as pneumonia, etc., by the succeeding nausea, depression, and excessive perspiration, that is almost sure to follow. I have treated ordinary cases for a long time in this way very satisfactorily, although occasionally I find a case that will not yield, as for instance the following case, where the cough was so incessant and hoarse as to be alarming, where I used ice in addition well packed around the larynx, giving relief in a short time. I would not object to emetics at any time, but I think they are frequently used where they are not warranted and are unnecessarily harsh.

Ambler, Pa. J. S. S.

NEW MODE OF USING ETHER AS AN ANÆSTHETIC.

Dr. PACKARD (*Phil. Med. Times*, December 21st, 1878,) recommends for operations not lasting over forty seconds, the following procedure: Let the patient lie upon the sofa, and take a sponge wet with ether in his own hand, directing him to hold the other arm up in the air. After breathing the ether for a few moments, the arm will drop and you will have from thirty to forty seconds of unconsciousness in which to operate. The sponge is removed and the patient is ready to go about his business. This procedure gives rise to no headache, nausea, or other unpleasant symptoms, and is particularly useful in children. The chief source of disappointment is in not recognizing the right moment; for if this be allowed to pass, unconsciousness will not again occur until full etherization. When the arm wavers, be ready; and as soon as it drops, perform the operation, and there will be no pain felt.

BURNS—VASELINE.—Dr. Q. C. Smith writes to the Nashville *Medical Journal:* The following mixture I have used for relief of burns, deep and superficial, and find it better than those mixtures recommended by our standard works:

℞. Vaseline, pure, ℥iij
Subnit. bismuth, ℥j. M.

Ft. salve. S.—Spread on soft, thin cloth, or tissue paper, and completely envelop the burned surface.

This salve at once relieves or greatly mitigates the pain. For the relief of sore eyes, caused by the acrid fumes that emanate from smelting or reduction works, I have found pure vaseline par excellence. Astringents only aggravate such cases. I have found vaseline a splendid embrocation for anointing the bodies of scarlet fever patients.—*Medical Review.*

RETENTION OF URINE—ERGOT HYPODERMICALLY.—M. Luton, Rheims, employs a mixture of one part of tincture of ergot in five parts of alcohol at 90°, by hypodermic injection, in the treatment of inorganic retention of urine. The dose he employs is from seven and a-half to thirty drops, fifteen drops of the solution being equal to three grains of powdered ergot. He has used it in the paralysis of the bladder accompanying typhus, confluent variola, and acute

hydrocephalus. He makes the injection in the fossa behind the great trochanter. Within half an hour, and sometimes within a few minutes, a complete and forcible evacuation of the bladder takes place. He has never observed an eschar of the skin, or a gangrenous abscess, after the injection.—*Lyon Med.*

SYPHILITIC SORE THROAT—GARGLE:

℞.	Hyd. bichlor.,	gr. vj	
	Acid hydrochlo.,	gtt. xij	
	Syr. simp.,	℥j	
	Aquæ dest., ad.	℥vlij	M.

S.—Use several times a day.

—*Medical Review.*

ANTIPYRETIC — BROMO-HYDRATE OF QUININE. — Esquerdo and Cahis (*Independ. Med.* and *Courier Med.*) found this salt reduce the temperature in typhoid fever four to six degrees Fahr., given in doses of fifty to seventy centigrammes (seven to ten grains). It has also been used in phthisis.—*The Doctor.*

TO PREVENT HAIR FROM FALLING OUT:

℞.	Cologne,	1 pint.
	Tinct. of sanguinaria,	℥ij
	Glycerine,	℥ij
	Tinct. cantharides,	℥ss
	Castile soap (grated fine),	℥ss.

Mix thoroughly. Apply once a day with a brush.

DIABETES—POTASSIUM BROMIDE.—Dr. Grove reports a case of diabetes mellitus in a child six years old, who, before treatment was begun, passed from one to one and a-half gallons of urine a day. He calculated that, in the course of about six weeks, the child had passed about ten pounds of diabetic sugar. The patient was put upon bromide of potassium, and now the daily quantity of urine voided is reduced to about a quart.—*Va. Med. Monthly.*

PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTIONS OF ACONITE AND ACONITIA.—G. Hunter Mackenzie has arrived at the following conclusions as the result of experimental research:

1. Aconite and aconitia act primarily on the respiration by their influence on the respiratory centre and peripheral sensory branches of the vagus.

2. They have no direct action on the heart, and only affect that viscus secondarily, through the medium of the lungs.

3. Their action on the nervous system consists in first irritating,

and secondly paralyzing, the peripheral sensory nerves and posterior roots of the spinal nerves. They have no direct action on the brain or the vaso-motor nerves. They increase the irritability of the peripheral motor nerves, and of the motor columns of the cord.

4. They do not induce muscular paralysis, but, on the contrary, increase the irritability of voluntary muscle.

5. They induce convulsions mainly through their augmenting the irritability of the anterior column of the cord, the motor nerves, and muscles.

6. They first increase, and secondly diminish, temperature.

7. Death ensues from asphyxia and respiratory collapse.—*Practitioner.*

VILLATÉS' MIXTURE IN THE TREATMENT OF SINUSES.—In several deep sinuses under treatment in the Charity Hospital, N. Y., in which no necrosed bones could be found, but which proved intractable to heal, Villatés' mixture was injected, first of half strength and then full strength, once a day. The following is the composition of the mixture:

℞.	Liq. plumbi subacet.,	ʒj
	Zinci sulph. cryst.,	
	Cupri sulph. cryst.,	aa ʒss
	Aceti vini albi,	ʒviss.
Mix.		

A NERVINE AND ANTISPASMODIC.—A favorite prescription in the Hospital of Chest Diseases, London, is the following, useful in epilepsy, chorea, dysmenorrhœa, hysteria epileptica, and like nervous conditions:

℞.	Potassi bromidi,	gr. x
	Tinct. conii,	♏. xxx
	Tinct. valerianæ ammon.,	♏. xx.
	Aquæ camphoræ,	fl.ʒj.
For one dose, thrice daily.		

A REMEDY FOR SWEATING HANDS AND FEET.—A writer in the *British Medical Journal* recommends for this the painting of the surface affected, with the tincture of belladonna. An ointment of the same could also be offered with advantage in certain cases. In case of the hands, a "bracelet" painting of the tincture about the wrist has proven successful.

A TWENTY-GRAIN solution of chloral hydrate is recommended as an application for the painless removal of warts.

IODOFORM is strongly recommended by Prof. Zeissel, of Vienna, as an internal remedy in syphilitic neuralgia. He relates two cases which resisted all other treatment and yielded only to this remedy.—*Med. Times and Gazette.*

RHEUMATISM IN SCROFULOUS SUBJECTS:

℞. Com. tinct. cinchona, ℥vj
Tinct. phytolacca, ℥iij
Iodide potassium, ℥ss. M.

Dose a teaspoonful three or four times per day. Useful also in nocturnal syphilitic pains, and in the eruptive affections of both secondary and tertiary syphilis.

GARGLE FOR ANGINA.—

℞. Carbolic acid,
Tannin, each, 15 parts.
Alcohol, 60 "
Distilled water, 120 "

M. Sig. A teaspoonful in half a glass of water, once a day.

This gargle is greatly employed in Russia and in the Russian colony at Nice. It is of great service in commencing angina, and in all chronic irritations of the throat.—*Rev. Med.*

NITRITE OF AMYL IN "CONGESTIVE CHILLS."

BY WM. R. SMITH, M. D., CAIRO, ILLINOIS,

In the November number of the *Recorder*, I see that Dr. T. W. Rankin advises the hypodermic injection of belladonna in "congestive chills," and his cases show that the treatment is good.

I treat such cases as follows: Let the patient inhale from .18 to .30 of nitrite of amyl: and within from twenty to thirty minutes the surface becomes warm, breathing natural, and circulation restored. Then have the patient bathed with the following:

℞. Spts. frumenti,	480	
Tinct. capsici,	32	
Quiniæ sulph.,	4	M.

Also give a teaspoonful of the following mixture, every hour, till reaction is fully established:

℞. Ammonii carbonatis,	2	50
Syr. aurantii,	20	
Spts. frumenti,	32	
Creasoti,		48 M.

Should the pulse flag, repeat the inhalation of the amyl, but be careful not to use too much, or too often. As soon as reaction is well established, stop the ammonia mixture, and give freely of quinine in solution. Do not trust it in pill or powder, for it may not be absorbed.

I also get good results from the inhalation of Nitrite of Amyl in the collapse of cholera morbus, and should expect to derive benefit from it in the collapse of cholera.—*Ohio Medical Recorder.*

☞ In corresponding with advertisers, always mention the Medical Summary.

☞ Book Notices crowded out of this issue.

☞ Several very interesting articles will appear in the next number. Now is your time to subscribe.

☞ The Medical Summary is mailed on or about the tenth of each month. If a number fails to reach you, we will supply it, provided we are notified within a month.

☞ Any one sending three new subscribers and three dollars, will receive an extra copy of the Summary free for one year.

☞ We would respectfully request from our readers communications of a similar nature to those appearing in our present issue.

If you have an unusually interesting case to offer, write its history in detail, to the extent of, say, two pages of foolscap.

If you wish merely to express your opinion generally on the merits of a new remedy, write to the extent of a page or two of note paper.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We aim to make the journal interesting and instructive, and to successfully carry out this object we request the physicians who are in active practice to furnish us with items of experience; short, practical and reliable articles are always wanted.

THE MEDICAL SUMMARY.

A monthly journal, devoted to practical medicine and the collateral sciences, new preparations, etc.

Brief, condensed and reliable. Contains the latest information likely to be of practical and permanent value.

Subscription price, $1.00 per year, in advance. Single copies, 10 cents.

R. H. ANDREWS, M. D.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
P. O. Box 180. *Lansdale, Pa.*

TO ADVERTISERS.

The very large extra edition which we shall publish for the introduction of the MEDICAL SUMMARY to the profession of the United States, will make it a most desirable medium of advertising. Send for rates. Address,

R. H. ANDREWS, M. D.,
P. O. Box 180. *Lansdale, Pa.*

TO PHYSICIANS.

A lucrative and well-established practice, together with a very desirable property, for sale, consisting of entirely new buildings in the most modern style. Situated in a thriving borough, with fine railroad facilities. No other regular physician in the place. To a young physician with some capital this is a rare chance.

Address, MEDICUS,
Office of MEDICAL SUMMARY, Lansdale, Pa.

Worcester's the Standard.

"The best English writers and the most particular American writers use WORCESTER as their authority."—*New York Herald.*
"The best English Lexicon."—*London Athenæum.*
THE STANDARD VADE-MECUM OF THE CORRESPONDENT AND READER.

WORCESTER'S POCKET DICTIONARY.
Profusely Illustrated. With Valuable Tables and Rules. 310 pages. 24mo. Cloth. 63 cents.

FOR THE SCHOOL, THE OFFICE, AND THE COUNTING-ROOM.
Worcester's Comprehensive Dictionary.
Profusely Illustrated. With Valuable Appendices. 608 pages. 14mo. Half Roan. $1.75.

FOR THE FAMILY AND THE LIBRARY.
WORCESTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY.
Fully Illustrated and Unabridged. 1854 pages. Library Sheep, Marbled Edges. $10.00.
For sale by all Booksellers, or delivered free of expense, on receipt of price by the publishers,
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

DEXTRO-QUININE

IN INTERMITTENT FEVER.

Case.	Name and Sex of Patient.	Age, etc.	Number of Paroxysms before taking.	Number of Paroxysms after.	Dose and Mode of Exhibition.	Total amount Exhibited.	Remarks, Pathological and Physiological Phenomena, etc.	Reported by
1	J. S. S.	27	14	0	10 grs. at bedtime.	30 grs.	I have found Dextro-Quinine fully equal to the Sulphate of Quinia, with almost none of the disagreeable symptoms of the latter.	F. C. Hageman, M. D., Seaford, L. I.
2	D. V. W.	14	5	0	8 grs. at bedtime.	24 grs.		
3	Emma L.	16	60 or more.	0	5 grs. every three hours, in glycerine, without intermission, only during febrile exacerbations, etc.	30 grs.	Patient was very much prostrated with typho-malarial fever; been under the care of another physician, was called in on the third week. I then prescribed 5 grs. of Dextro-Quinine every three hours, in glycerine, when, as it were by magic, all the grave symptoms abated at once, and the patient made a rapid recovery.	Alex. F. Joseph, M. D., Napoleon, Ind.
21	Mrs. S., *Double Quotidian.* Had taken large doses Cinchonidia sulphate without effect.	22 Brunette. Married. No children.	6	0	20 grs. divided into chart. No. v, one every two hours.	20 grs.	Had first paroxysm Nov. 20, 6 A. M. again at 4 P. M. Presented Cinchonidia sulphate, grs. xxx, chart. No. v. One to be taken every two hours. Nov. 21. Return of paroxysm at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. Gave Cinchonidia sulphate, grs. xlv, chart. No. v. One to be taken every two hours. Nov. 22. Return of Paroxysm at same time as on preceding days. Prescribed Dextro-Quinine, grs. xx, chart. No. v. One to be taken every two hours. No return of chill since that date, and highly pleased with my experience.	N. H. Manring, M. D., Rigdon, Ind.
15	I. de L., female. *Tertian.* Habituated to Quinia	19 Married.	2	0	15 grs. in 3 doses of 5 grs., taken at intervals of ½ hour, commencing four hours before expected paroxysm. Taken in capsule.	15 grs.	Dilatation of pupil: tinnitus aurium severe, but not so much so as on former occasions when Sulphate of Quinia was used. Directed her to take 10 grains on the third day, but she did not do so. Twelve days have elapsed without return of chills. Is taking citrate of iron and strychnia.	Frank S. James, Ph.D., M D., Osceola, Arkansas.

16	Jennie S., colored. *Quotidian.* Has "used Quinine and everything else," as she herself expressed it.	25 Married.	Unknown, but a very large number.	1	16 grs. in 4 doses, in capsule, with 1.16 gr. Morph. acet., to be taken at ½ hour intervals, commencing four hours before expected paroxysm.	48 grs.	On first evening after exhibition of Dextro-Quinine had a very slight ague, followed by considerable fever, which, however, soon passed off. Gave Hydrarg. Chlor. Mite, grs. x, at bedtime, which caused three or four operations of the bowels. The Dextro-Quinine was continued the next day. *Missed chill for first time in over a month.* Thought it best to continue medicine (without Morphia) another day. Has had no return up to to-day (10 days). Did not complain of tinnitus.	Frank S. James, Ph.D., M. D., Osceola, Arkansas.
5	Mary B.	3½	3	0	1 gr., in solution, every three hours.	16 grs.	Commenced the Dextro-Quinine just after last paroxysm; it acted excellently It is now more than four weeks since she took the remedy; there has been no return. She is now in the enjoyment of good health.	G. H. Berry, M. D., New York City.
6	Edward Libby. *Tertian.*	24	9 or 10	0	Two 12-grain doses at half-hour intervals.	24 grs.	Had been taking Sulphate of Quinia in 5-gr. doses for some time, with little or no effect. Has had no chill since the Dextro-Quinine was administered (more than a month having elapsed), and the result is entirely satisfactory.	H. A. Waymouth, M. D., Saco, Maine.
11	Mary Cavanough *Quotidian.*	3	One a day for six months.	0	2 grs. in powder, every two to three hours.	15 grs.	Little girl had been complaining with chills and fever for over six months; had used Sulphate of Quinia, Tincture Cinchona, Cincho-Quinine, etc. *Had taken great quantities of Sulphate of Quinia, without effecting a cure. I gave in all about 15 grs. of Dextro-Quinine, and she never has had any chill since.*	J. H. Struble, M. D., Stanhope, N. J.

This one case in particular I think a remarkable one. The little girl had had chills regularly, almost every day, for over six months, had been treated by two physicians, and a cure could not be effected, as they and the family thought, under any circumstances. I was called directly after, and gave 2 grs. *Dextro-Quinine*, in powder, every two to three hours, and to my great surprise, as well as every one else's, she failed to have any more chills. I then put her on a tonic of iron, and she is now enjoying good health.

I consider the Dextro-Quinine far superior to any of the preparations of Quinine, and, from what I have seen of its medicinal effects, I do not hesitate to recommend it as superior to all other remedies in Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

DEXTRO-QUININE sent by mail, at the rate of $1.60 per ounce, to Physicians who cannot be supplied by their local Druggists. Address,

KEASBEY & MATTISON,

Philadephia.

PRACTICE FOR SALE.

Country practice given to any physician who will buy my property, consisting of a new house containing six rooms, two (2) acre lot, never-failing water, barn, and all necessary out-buildings, etc. Will sell cheap, and on easy terms. For particulars address,

F. S. NEVLING, M. D., Karthaus, Pa.

FOR SALE.

One of the best openings for a young physician in Eastern Pennsylvania. A good practice already established, with room to expand. Situated in a growing town along the line of one of the great trunk railroads. No other physician in the place. Address

"PHYSICIAN," Office of Medical Summary, Lansdale, Pa

"Indispensable to the Library, Physician, Clergyman, Lawyer, Editor, Teacher, Student, and all of any calling in life who desire knowledge."

Encyclopædia Britannica,

American Reprint.

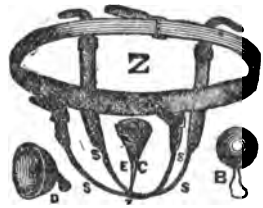
NINTH EDITION.

This great work is beyond comparison superior in its elaborate and exhaustive character to all similar works. The contributors are the most distinguished and original thinkers and writers of the present and of the past. This issue is the ninth revision in a space of over 100 years since its inception, and this reprint, a copy in every particular of the British edition, is the best and cheapest work ever offered to the American people. The articles are written in a most attractive style, and the quantity of matter in each volume is *one-third* greater per volume than in any other Cyclopædia sold at the same rates. The work contains thousands of Engravings on Steel and Wood, and is printed from entirely new type made expressly for it. It will be comprised in 21 imperial octavo volumes, 8 of which are now ready, and the succeeding volumes will be issued at the rate of 3 a year. **Price per volume, cloth binding, $5.** Sold only by subscription. For Specimen Pages apply to the Publishers.

J. M. STODDART & CO.,
727 Chestnut St., Phila.

AGENTS WANTED. Best terms.

STAUFER'S SERIES OF HARD RUBBER INSTRUMENTS.



This Hard Rubber Uterine Supporter E C, (Economy) and Elastic Belt Z. is the least in price and most complete of any outside of this series. It adapts itself to the angle of the axis of the Uterus and Vagina, by its oblique construction of the Cup. The elastic gums ss. yield to every motion of the body, hence the essential mobility of the Uterus is maintained. It is warranted if properly selected, or made so by the exchange privilege to correct and support even any *Procidentia*. ***Price,*** only $4.50. The most efficient of any self sustaining Pessaries are the ***Shell-globes B,*** and ***Cups D,*** each $1.50. This series of Uterine Instruments comprises upwards of 150, in size and style Instruments. Among which is a series of ***Specula*** so complete and simple that it requires but little experience to bring into a natural view the entire Vaginal portion of the Uterus. Send for ***Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue,*** and see how the treatment of this formidable epedemic may be simplified. Much is drawn from the higher authorities and given in quotation. I shall cheerfully render any assistance, or answer any questions in *Gynecology* that my library and a twenty year's experience can furnish.

Exchanges Free of all the Hard Rubber parts on the Catalogue until suited.

S. S STAUFER, M.D.
Supt of the Hard Rubber Accommodation Works, of Phila.
646 North Ninth Street, (above Wallace,) Phila.

N. B.—*Physicians whose attention has been called through this notice to these now popular instruments, will please mention this journal, when they order instruments or catalogues.*—ED.

FLUID EXTRACTS.

Twenty Per Cent. Discount from the Price List for Cash on Delivery.

My Fluid Extracts are all warranted to be of the very first quality.

Buyers are respectfully invited to send for *Samples*, *Price List*, and Postal Card, which are all furnished free of charge.

The Price List contains a full description of each Extract, Botanical name, Properties, Doses and *Formulas of the various officinal preparations.*

R. L. DE LISSER,

23 Beekman Street, New York.

FOR SALE.

A Physician's Property and Practice, consisting of about five acres of ground, a good and convenient dwelling thereon, stabling for three horses, with all other necessary outbuildings suitably arranged. The practice is worth about $3,000 a year—net value $2,800—desirably located in Eastern Pennsylvania, about thirty miles from Philadelphia, and half an hour's drive off a station on a leading railroad. For *full* particulars address

R. H., P. O. Box 180,
Office of MEDICAL SUMMARY,
Lansdale, Pa.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

The good will and business of an established City and Country Practice will be given to any one who will purchase the property, viz., a good house (10 rooms) and lot pleasantly located in one of the largest and most flourishing cities in Northwestern Pennsylvania, population 6,000, four railroads, best of society. Satisfactory reasons given for selling.

Address, R. D.,
P. O. Box 950. Corry, Pa.

GET THE BEST.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED.

1928 Pages. 3000 Engravings.

FOUR PAGES COLORED PLATES.

NEW EDITION.

Containing a SUPPLEMENT of

4610 NEW WORDS and MEANINGS,

AND A NEW

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY of 9710 NAMES,

Ancient and modern, including many now living, giving the Name, Pronunciation, Nationality, Profession and Date of each.

NEW EDITION contains a Supplement of 4610 new words and meanings.

Each new word has been selected with great care, and is thoroughly defined.

With Biographical Dictionary, now added, of 9710 names of Distinguished Persons.

THE BEST

Edition of the best Dictionary of the English Language ever published.

Definitions have always been conceded to be better than in any other Dictionary.

Illustrations, 3000, about three times as many as in any other Dictionary.

The Dictionary recommended by State Superintendents of 35 States and 50 College Presidents.

In schools,—about 32,000 have been placed in Public Schools in the U. S.

Only English Dictionary containing a Biographical Dictionary,—this gives the Name with Pronunciation, Nation, Profession and Date of 9710 persons.

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

ALSO

WEBSTER'S NATIONAL PICTORIAL DICTIONARY.

1040 Pages Octavo. 600 Engravings.

"THE BEST OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE."—Profs. Van Buren and Keyes.

PLANTEN'S CAPSULES,

KNOWN AS RELIABLE SINCE FORTY YEARS.

Premium for "GENERAL EXCELLENCE IN MANUFACTURE."

[Established 1836],

H. PLANTEN & SON, 224 William Street, N. Y.

GELATINE CAPSULES of all kinds;

Also, EMPTY CAPSULES (5 Sizes).

Recommended for administering quinine and other offensive or nauseous medicines, liquid or solid, free from taste or smell. Preventing irritation of mouth or throat, and injury to the teeth. Price, 100, 50 cents by mail.

Sole Agents in the United States for the Great English Remedy,

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

☞ Specify PLANTEN'S CAPSULES on all orders.

Samples sent free. Sold by all Druggists

SALICYLICA!

THE CELEBRATED EUROPEAN SALICYLIC TREATMENT.

NO MORE

RHEUMATISM OR GOUT,

ACUTE OR CHRONIC.

SALICYLICA SURE CURE.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

EUROPEAN SALICYLIC MEDICINE COMPANY,

PARIS AND LEIPZIG.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF WARRANTED. PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED.

Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians of Europe and America, becoming a Staple, Harmless, and Reliable remedy on both continents. The Highest Medical Academy of Paris reports 95 cures out of 100 cases within three days. Secret—The only dissolver of the poisonous Uric Acid which exists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients. Sent to any address on receipt of Price. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS.

These are its Cardinal Virtues:

1st. It is a powerful antiseptic. (Preventing and stopping all fermentation and decomposition.)
2d. It is an astonishing analgesiant. (Pain Killer.)
3d. It is an antipyretic. (Cooling down inflammation and fever heat.)
4th. It is a dissolver and eliminator of calcareous deposits in the human body.
5th. It is the only ELIMINATOR of the URIC ACID in the Blood, which is the prime cause of *Rheumatism*, *Gout*, and *Neuralgia Pain*, passing this poisonous acid off through the natural urinary channel.

"SALICYLICA."

The reports of scientists contain long series of experiments made with the Salicylic Acid, and recently with its compound, "Salicylica," in the treatment of Rheumatism and Gout and Neuralgia. All the scientists came to the same conclusion, each separately for the disease to which they have given their special attention.

The conclusion is that the Salicylic Remedy stands far above all others, *as success with it is certain in every case.*

They agree, that this new remedy should have the preference to the *exclusion of all others*, because it has the wonderfully combined advantages of—

"To be odorless and almost tasteless."
"To be free from any venomous element."
"To subdue pain almost instantly."
"To check fevers rapidly."
"To cure acute as well as chronic Rheumatism and Gout of the worst kind and longest standing."
"To subdue Neuralgical Pain."

The Salicylica is the true specific of Rheumatism and Gout, either acute or chronic.

The most intense pains are subdued almost immediately after swallowing a few powders.

This medicine, when chemically pure, has no irritating action on the stomach. Its solubility in water makes its use very easy.

Salicylica is Warranted Chemically Pure.

Without odor, of a sweetish savor, it agrees with all the most delicate persons.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The indispensable requisite to insure success in the treatment being the purity of our medicines, the product manufactured by us is warranted chemically pure under our signature and trade mark.

EUROPEAN SALICYLIC MEDICAL COMPANY,

PARIS AND LEIPZIG.

Please send for Pamphlets and Price-List. Address,

WASHBURNE & CO., Sole Agents,

Only Importers' Depot,

212 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

VALENTINE H. SMITH & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Manufacturing Pharmacists and Chemists,

S. W. CORNER SECOND AND GREEN STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

Reliable Fluid Extracts, Elixirs, Syrups, Solutions, and Medical Supplies.

We respectfully invite the attention of Physicians to our superior Pharmaceutical preparations, made in accordance with the latest scientific researches.

In manufacturing our products, we are strictly careful in selecting the crude materials, in regard to their freshness, freedom from impurities, and to the highly important fact of their being the genuine article. This is especially so in the case of the many new and rare plants, which of late have pressed their claims as remedial agents upon the notice of the medical profession.

We have always on hand a full line of Fluid Extracts of our own manufacture, to which we are constantly adding others that are new and important. The following are some of those recently brought to notice, viz:

Ailanthus Gland,	Cohosh White,	Lung Moss,
Arbor Vitæ,	Damiana,	Paw-paw Seeds,
Boldo Leaves,	Evening Primrose,	Paraguay Tea,
Bael Fruit,	Eigwort,	Sundew,
Berberis Aquifol.,	Five-flowered Gentian,	Twin Leaf,
Cereus Bonplandii,	Grindelia Robusta,	Quinine Flowers,
Colo Bark,	Grindelia Squarrosa,	Xanth. Spinos.,
Cascara Sagrado,	Guaco Leaves,	Yerba Santa,
Corn Ergot,	Hair Cap Moss,	Yerba Buena,
Cedron Seeds,	Kava Kava,	Yerba Reuma.

For the convenience of Physicians we prepare a class of Fluid Extracts, from the Officinal Gums and Resins, for the prompt making of tinctures, cleanly and without loss of time or material. As the following: Aloes Soc., Guaiac., Kino, Catechu, Asafœtida, Benzoin Comp. On each label will be found directions for making the Tincture.

We pay particular attention to the manufacturing of our Elixirs, and claim they will accomplish all this class of medicinal preparations are expected to perform.

As to permanency and effectiveness, we are not willing to be classed second to any other goods of this kind in the MARKET.

Notice is called to our Elixir Eucalyptus Comp., for the administering of Quinia Sulph. and other nauseous medicines—a most effective as well as pleasant compound for this purpose, now much used in malarial districts.

We also ask a trial of our new preparation, which we have named Fld. Ext. Glycyrrhiza Comp., a most valuable combination, in which all the Alkaloids of Cinchona may be given. Physicians who have used it pronounce it the best combination as yet offered for the above purpose, from the fact of the smallness of the amount required and its effectiveness. 20 minims of Fld. Ext. Glycyrrh. Comp. will completely cover all bitterness of one grain Sulph. Quinia.

For complete List of Preparations send for our price list.

Physicians' orders promptly and carefully filled.

Office furniture supplied at lowest prices.

Soliciting your orders, we will endeavor to give full satisfaction.

Yours, very respectfully,

VALENTINE H. SMITH & CO.

THE

MEDICAL SUMMARY.

VOL. I. SEPTEMBER, 1879. No. 7.

[For the Summary.]

DEXTRO-QUININE.

BY THE EDITOR.

WITH the above title we have one of the latest of the many different preparations and alkaloids manufactured from the time-honored cinchona bark. The high price of the old sheet-anchor, sulphate of quinine, has produced a stimulus among physicians to experiment with a view of discovering, if possible, a preparation with the double virtue of being cheaper and at the same time as efficacious as the sulphate of quinine. We have been using dextro-quinine for some time in all cases where quinine seemed to be indicated, and with the same, and we think we can be justified in saying better, results than were obtained from sulphate of quinine.

Having made use of the different alkaloids of cinchona bark, among them the tasteless preparation of cinchonia with sugar of milk and bi-carbonate of soda, which had pleased us very much, but the gastric symptoms which it occasioned brought us in opposition to it; then we were induced to try the preparation in question, but at the time thinking it would have no particular efficacy beyond any of the other preparations from cinchona bark. Nevertheless, after a thorough trial, we were convinced of the good results as above stated.

Dr. I. J. M. Goss, in a recent article, stated that he had tested dextro-quinine *propria persona;* that he had chills and fever every season more or less, for several consecutive years, had used quinine, quinidia, and all the other preparations from the bark. The last attack he had he took dextro-quinine in 5 gr. doses, and it suspended

the chills the second day, and by continuing it a few days they never returned. In taking quinine for several years, he had severe palpitation of the heart, with a feeling of tightness and a very unpleasant feeling about that organ. This he did not feel when under the influence of dextro-quinine, nor did it produce the characteristic nervous phenomenon that follows the use of quinine.

It hardly, if ever, produces any cerebral distress, headache, ringing of the ears, partial deafness, etc. It rarely causes any irritation of the stomach. Its continued use very seldom induces urticaria, or other unpleasant symptoms which are characteristic of quiniæ sulphas. It is more pleasant to the palate than quinine, is easily administered stirred up in water for adults; to children it should be given in syrup of licorice or some pleasant aromatic.

The cost of dextro-quinine is only about one-third that of quiniæ sulphas, and the dose is the same as that of quinine in order to produce the same effect; thus economy is secured. If the value of this agent as an antiperiodic, tonic, etc., is equivalent to sulphate of quinine, and its commercial value is only one third of the latter, then it certainly is of great importance to the physician who furnishes his own drugs. We would not use this cheaper preparation merely from mercenary motives (no one could conscientiously do so), but we would and do prescribe and use it because we believe it, in equivalent doses, to be of the same therapeutic value as quinine, and that it may be safely used as a substitute for it.

[For the Summary.]

DIPHTHERITIS.

EDITOR MEDICAL SUMMARY: As Dr. S. S. Staufer, of Philadelphia, Pa., misrepresents what I stated as my treatment of diphtheritis, and as his misstatement might cause others to ignore the use of quinine in the treatment of the disease, you will please excuse me for writing this short reply.

He says of my treatment: "He evidently moves with perfect ease; using the constitutional remedies, Chlorate of Iron and Chlorate of Potassium only." Mark the word "only."

In my first article I said: "I give as much quinine every two hours as the patient can well bear." In my second article, published in the same number of the SUMMARY, I report the following prescrip-

tion as a part of my treatment of a case of the disease in a boy eight years old:

℞. Cinchonia (alkaloid), grs. xvj
Ft. Pulv. 8.
Sig.—Give one every two hours.

He says I "failed to explain why the local application should be a failure." For an explanation, I simply refer him to his quotation from Dr. Charles N. S. Davis' article. Local applications should be used as adjuvants in the treatment of every case. The iron and potassa solution is both a constitutional and a local remedy. *Iron, potassa, and quinine, are the remedies for the disease.* I could give my theory of the disease and its treatment, but we need facts and not theories.

S. F. SMTIH, M. D.

Frankfort, Ky.

[For the Summary.]

DIPHTHERIA, OR DIPTHERITIS.

BY I. J. M. GOSS, M. D., MARIETTA, GA.

DR. S. F. SMITH still contends for his old remedies, viz.: Quinine, Chlorate of Potash, etc. That treatment may cure his cases, but does not cure a great many of those that I have had to treat. He says, "I wrote to show that we must strike at the cause of disease, and not treat name, as some do by penciling the throat." And that is just why I wrote, and gave such constitutional remedies and used such local remedies as did strike at once at the virus in the blood and in the throat. That there are general constitutional manifestations after the virus locates upon the tonsils, I do not deny; but time and again I have seen the grave forms seriously affect the throat one or two days prior to the febrile manifestations. That the disease, like all epidemic and contagious diseases, is caused by a specific poison, no one pretends to doubt; and that the poison has specific affinity for the throat, just as small-pox virus has for the skin, no one doubts who understands the nature or pathology of the disease. Prof. Hallier, of Jena, was the first to discover the fact that this disease was caused by fungi upon the fauces and tonsils.

It is quite likely that they live and grow upon the decomposed particles of food at first. And, the air being favorable to its production, the fungi soon root deeper, grow into the mucous membrane, compress its minute vessels, and thus cause a kind of septic form of in

flammation, which, in grave cases, goes into a kind of morfification or decomposition of the structure. And, by the same process, these fungi may develop upon any accessible mucous tissue, or in wouuds, as may be seen in many cases. It generally originates in such localities as are not kept clean, or where large masses of decomposing organic matter are allowed to accumulate, or in damp, cold, dirty, mouldy dwellings, where there exist suitable conditions for the production of mould. The local manifestations, as well as the constitutional disturbances, are thus readily accounted for. It is well known that *Achorion Schönleinii*, which produces favous, is also followed by various complaints in the same way. And local diseases are often thus followed by general morbid manifestations. Wherever the the spores of the fungi find a congenial soil, there they grow and spread and produce disease. The grayish-white or yellowish-white mass, which we see in diphtheria, appears before or at least simultaneously with the inflammation; it is not then the product of the inflammation, but, on the contrary, this diphtheritic exudate is the cause of the inflammation, and its subsequent mortification. This fungus was discovered in a bottle of water, by Prof. Hallier, in which a brush had been cleansed after it had been used for applying nitrate of silver upon the diphtheritic membrane. This fungus was not destroyed by the nitrate of silver, but continued to grow in the water.

Now, the treatment that I have hitherto given is that which has always proved entirely successful with me, while those who depended upon chlorate of potash and chlorate of iron and quinine *lost* a very large per cent. And I am positively certain that no man *can cure* the grave forms of the disease with the chlorates, for I have tried them and seen them tried for years. In bad cases, I use the bichromate of potash, iodide of arsenic, alternated with baptisia tinctoria, and wash with ozone or permanganate of potash, and in extreme cases I use some other articles too tedious to mention.

[For the Summary.]

BERBERIS AQUIFOLIUM.

EDITOR SUMMARY:—I think I have sufficient experience with this remedy to speak of its action as regards its alterative effects, and also its tonic effects, especially in those cases of an erysipelatous nature and of the chronic type. In fact, I claim it to be the finest tonic and alterative with which I am acquainted.

It seems to neutralize the poison which causes the various exanthematic diseases.

An old gentleman came to me to be treated for sore limbs, which had baffled the skill of a number of physicians. He also complained of an intolerable itching all over his body, and more particularly below the knees and arms. I diagnosed the complaint erysipelas or erysipelatous condition of the blood; and right here let me say that the eruption on his limbs is the consequence of the erysipelas poison in the system—an outlet for it to escape.

I think the berberis acted as an antidote to the peculiar poison in this disease. I think also that the iodoform ointment which was applied to the limbs and arms played an important part in the cure. The ointment is made as follows:

℞. Iodoform, 20 grs.
Lard, ℥ℑ.
Mix well and apply night and morning with weak castile soap-suds. Every other morning wash the parts

I kept the bowels open with fl. ex. cascara sagrada, 25 to 30 gtt. doses

I believe there is an antidote for all the various ills to which the human family are subject, and they can be found mostly in the vegetable kingdom. I am now trying it on a chronic case of Herpes Zoster or shingles, and sometime in the future I will report the result. Truly yours,

G. W. MALLORY, M. D.

[For the Summary.]

CALOMEL—ITS DANGERS AND ITS USES.

BY HIRAM CORSON, M. D.

IT is quite surprising to those of us who have practiced a long time—as long ago as when bleeding, leeching, calomel, and other now forbidden measures. were in use—to see with what complacency, with what seeming satisfaction, the recent graduate, and those of the last ten or fifteen years, regard the fact that *they* are utterly ignorant of these measures—which they flippantly call depressing agents—while we, on the other hand, regard their ignorance of these subjects as a real misfortune, and feel that they are only one-sided physicians—not full, well-rounded, perfected practitioners. So varied are diseases,

so various the circumstances surrounding the patients, that we should be ignorant of no measure which has ever been used with success—for the occasion will come when it will be the appropriate remedy. Those means which but a few years ago were so much used and with such marked success, and which those of us who have watched with great solicitude the results of the new practice still regard with great favor, should not be lightly rejected, to give place for remedies which are characterized only by their uncertainty. Of all the old remedies, calomel has been most severely denounced. Its indiscriminate use was most reprehensible, and there are those living who can bear me witness that in the address which I had the honor to deliver before the State Medical Society, in 1853, I strongly deprecated the then profuse use of mercurials, and appealed to the profession for some remedy which could, in many cases, be used as a substitute. Time went on, and soon we found the old remedy in disrepute; and now there is no one to do it reverence. After a practice of more than half a century, in which I have used it freely, and in which I have also during many years used recent remedies, recommended to be more efficient, I am free to declare that it is one of the most efficient remedies in many diseases that we possess. As your SUMMARY circulates among country practitioners—many of whom know me—I propose to write a few articles for you in relation to the use and safety of mercurials. Calomel is a horror to the young practitioner. He fears to give a single grain of it. Salivation and blood-poisoning and blood thinning stare him in the face. I have room for only a single case to day. "Called October 13th, '77, to a school girl aged 14 years. Has menstruated regularly for one year, but missed the last time. Is very tall, slender and pale. Has quit school because the tongue of slander has already whispered suspicions against her on account of her appearance. Five months prior to my visit she had stumbled and fallen on her face, striking her abdomen on a large projecting root. Her side was sore for a few days, but that passed away and she felt no inconvenience from it. When I saw her she was much enlarged in the abdomen, and a careful examination proved it to be an ordinary ascites. She was placed under the improved treatment of the day, and it was steadily urged until the 16th of December, without any relief and with increase of abdominal enlargement. I then resolved to use the old remedies, and told the family that I should carry the treatment to the point of moderate salivation. They were opposed to it, and requested that Dr. W. L. Atlee, of Philadelphia, should be consulted. It was done. A history of the case and

its treatment and results were given to him, and he then made an examination of the case and decided that it was a clear case of dropsy, and that my prescription, Cal. Squill and Digitalis, each one grain, three times daily, was a favorite one with him and was eminently proper; and that it should be continued until the fetor of the breath should give assurance that the mercury had properly affected the glands. From the 16th of November, 1877, until January, 1878, she took of the medicine three times daily without much apparent benefit, save that she could walk about the house without her breathing being so greatly hurried, and could be more recumbent in bed. On that day I discovered the mercurial fetor on the breath, found her abdomen less distended and the urinary discharge increased. The medicine was stopped, cream tartar given freely in plenty of water; and from that time the dropsy disappeared rapidly, and on the 27th of the month was entirely removed. The menses returned in February, and on the 12th of March she took her place in school. She is now in the fulness of health. To those who are always on the alert to husband the strength by the stuffing process, this treatment would have been rejected as being extremely dangerous to the life of this young, pale, weak girl—another evidence "that things are not always what they seem."

DANGER OF PODOPHYLLIN.

MR. E. W. FORSTER, M. R. C. S., in the *British Medical Journal*, describes four cases of injury resulting from doses of podophyllin, the doses taken being named in only one case, when ¼ grain taken night and morning three times caused colicky pains and tenesmus for two days. He mentions two cases in which podophyllin pills were supplied by druggists to pregnant women, griping and miscarriage following in both instances. It would be well to remember, adds the writer, that when patients are bothered with their bowels it is not the purgative effects of a medicine that are generally required, but the alterative; so that a half, or may be a quarter grain of calomel, or one-sixth of a grain of podophyllin, night and morning, will frequently—indeed, almost invariably—produce more beneficial and lasting results than the larger doses.—*Western Lancet.*

[For the Summary.]

TERTIARY SYPHILIS.

By E. N. Fishblatt, M. D., Professor of Dermatology and Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, Atlanta, Ga. Physician to the Venereal Hospital, New York. Editor of the New York *Medical and Surgical Journal.*

THAT syphilis is always a treacherous and severe disease, no matter what its indications at the beginning may be, will not be denied. Indeed, it is not too broad an assertion that syphilitic diseases are the most perplexing, as they are the most prevalent, of the maladies which demand the physician's care. And notwithstanding the fact that in the medical conferences and medical periodicals a very large space is devoted to this subject, it is a surprising truth that the tertiary form of the disease has not hitherto commanded the attention which its importance deserves. A possible explanation of this may lie in the other fact that surgeons under whose supervision these cases mainly come, especially in hospital practice, are interested in operative rather than in medical treatment; and it is also true that too many practitioners have been and are neglectful of the concentrated study of these disorders which alone can equip them fully to combat them.

The causes which produce tertiary syphilis are not very clearly understood, although very many cases are undoubtedly attributable to hereditary scrofula or phthisis, and too many, alas! to the use of mercury in the secondary stage. That this powerful drug has done much injury, must be conceded, and with equal frankness that it has been too often greatly misapplied. It would seem, however, that in the tertiary condition the iodides are pre-eminently important. Indeed it has recently been declared, by an authority whose experience has not been surpassed in America, that "no means in the physician's hand place him so near the Deity as the iodide of sodium and potassium." It seems to restore wasted functions and to vivify the faculties, and although it is an expensive drug, it more than repays the user in the priceless benefits it confers. The number of its cures is very large, failing most often where gummy deposits have effected lesions of the brain. Tertiary lesions rarely appear during the first year of syphilis, and in a majority of cases make themselves apparent about the end of the second year. About this there is no rule or none has yet been discovered, serious lesions sometimes appearing after ten or even forty years of freedom from any discoverable evidence of the disease. That such cases are possible, is simple but effective

proof that this dreadful scourge, even in the face of constant and watchful experience, is but imperfectly understood. How many sufferers in our hospitals, prostrated by nervous diseases, are struggling with the baneful effects of syphilis acting upon the nerves! And how often the attending physician, failing to diagnose the true secret of the disorder, adds to, rather than alleviates the malady! Properly understood, such cases rarely fail to yield to intelligent treatment, but it only does so yield when careful and intelligent grouping of the symptoms occurs in the diagnosis. With this the age of the patient has much to do, since it is undisputed that specific remedies in these cases produce relief more easily to young persons than to those who have passed the age of fifty. More especially in cases where the brain is invaded, recovery from which is the exception rather than the rule, the ablest practitioners admit the need of more intelligent and exhaustive research into the causes and effects of syphilitic disease, and deplore the unreasonable, too often prejudiced, adherence to methods of treatment which are based upon exceptional practice, and have not been submitted to calm and impartial tests. And it is our opinion an association of physicians, in the form of a college or otherwise, by whom the treatment of syphilitic disorders should become a specialty, would accomplish great and lasting good, provided always that they shall approach their work in a catholic spirit, and with the object in view to discover the prince of remedies and practice, under whose banner the dragon shall be over thrown.

103 *East 30th Street, New York.*

CONDITION OF THE TONGUE IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF GASTRIC DISORDERS.

DR. WILSON FOX gives, as valuable aids in the diagnosis of gastric disorders, the following conditions of the tongue :

1st. Dyspepsia, with distinct atony of the stomach. The tongue broad, pale and flabby, the papillæ generally enlarged, more especially at the tip and edges.

2d. Dyspepsia from irritative causes. The tongue is redder than usual; often of a bright, florid color, or even raw-looking. It is often pointed at the tip, which, together with the sides, presents an extreme degree of injection, the papillæ standing out as vivid red

points. This form is often associated with aphthæ, and is most common in scrofulous children and phthisical adults.

3d. Dyspepsia from excessive or hurried eating is apt to present a tongue uniformly covered through the greater parts of its surface with a thick fur, whitish or brownish, with some degree of enlargement and redness of the papillæ at the tip and edges.

4th. Neuroses of the stomach display a tongue which, as a rule, is clean, though often pale, broad and flabby.—*Lancet.*

[For the Summary.]

DEXTRO-QUININE.

BY W. H. BENTLEY, M. D., LL. D.

SINCE the 11th day of May, now three months, I have used Dextro-Quinine, exclusively as a substitute for sulphate of quinia. There is a great deal of *malaria* in the section in which I practice, nearly every case of acute disease assuming more or less periodicity during its course. I have now used a little more than nine ounces of the dextro-quinine, have carefully watched its action and noted the results. It is evident, however, that in an article of this kind I cannot go into many details.

My first trial of dextro-quinine was on the 11th of May, '79. The patient was a Mrs. Price, æt. 27, the mother of four children, the youngest four years old, since whose birth the patient had been in very ill health, a victim of atonic dyspepsia, uterine troubles, and nervous prostration. In August, 1878, I treated her for a quartan ague, which yielded very readily to sulph. cinchonidia. January 1st, 1879, she had an attack of intermittent of the tertian type. She had the services of another physician, who gave her a few doses of cinchonidia, and, finding that the disease did not yield, ordered her an ounce. She took of it three or four times a day, till used, when she procured another ounce. This was likewise used. He then ordered sulph. quinia. After using two ounces, she resorted to nostrums and domestic remedies. To use her own expression, she "tried everything." I ordered a cathartic of podophyllin, aloes and soap, after which she was to be kept in bed, and to take 3 doses of *dextro-quinine*, 10 grs each, six hours apart. I ordered her to be sure that her skin was moist with perspiration at all times when she took the powders. In this case the perspiration was produced by free use of a

very warm infusion of serpentaria and capsicum. She had one slight chill on the 13th. On that and the 14th she had each day 15 grs. of the dextro-quinine in 5 gr. doses. She felt assured that she was then well, but I gave her three other 5 gr. doses on the 7th day after. No other medicine since, and no recurrence of the disease.

May 15th, I was called to a "batch" of cases, four in all: the husband 35, wife 33, boy 11, and little girl 5 years. They had been living for several years on White river, Indiana. The father and son had been afflicted with ague for about five years each; the wife about one year, and the girl nine months. The father and son could get temporary relief, and stated that they were often able to work an hour after chilling. It was different with the females. For some months past quinine and cinchonidia had both utterly failed, they said, to relieve them or to stop the paroxysms for a single day. They stated that they had bought the medicine in lots of 4 to 6 ounces, and they had several ounces of each when I made my first visit to them. They stated that their physician had advised their return to Virginia on account of the two females, who he assured them would both die if they remained much longer on White river. They were on their way to Virginia, but becoming too sick and weak to travel, they had stopped in this vicinity.

I treated all their cases with dextro-quinine upon the identical plan detailed in Mrs. Price's case, proportioning dose to age, etc, but gave it regularly for about eight days after the paroxysms had ceased. I also directed each to take three doses on the 14th, 21st, 28th and 35th days after last paroxysm. I also gave iodide potassium and comp. fld. ext. stillingea with phosphate of iron during the intervening days. The lady had one slight paroxysm after taking the medicine, but none of the rest had. They all left this country for Virginia ten days since, in excellent health. I have used it in six other inveterate cases, none of which ever reappeared after taking first dose. I have now used *dextro-quinine* with 143 patients, embracing every variety of disease in which I ever prescribed sulphate of quinia. My conclusions respecting it are briefly as follows:

As a general antiperiodic, it is equal to any preparation I have used.

In intermittent fever I consider it decidedly the best that I have thoroughly tested, as there is *less liability to relapse.*

In the use of a little more than nine ounces, and among 143 patients, I found but three that complained of cerebral troubles.

I have been much in the habit of prescribing the alkaloids of cin-

chonia in acidulated mixtures with strychnia and iron. In this way I have used sulph. quinine, cincho-quinine, sulph. cinchonidia, cinchonia (alkaloid), all with about equal results. I have tried the dextro-quinine for this purpose, and feel sure that for this one purpose it is inferior to any of the above named. I found, however, that combining it with cinchonidia, or cinchonia either, made a most excellent tonic mixture.

Dextro quinine is much cheaper than the sulphate, or the cinchonidia either, and I shall make it a point to keep a supply.

I feel that the manufacturers of this invaluable article, Messrs. Keasbey & Mattison, of Philadelphia, are conferring a great favor upon the profession and the suffering sick, and I heartily wish their enterprise much success.

Valley Oak, Ky., Aug. 11, 1879.

PLUGGING THE NASAL CAVITIES.

THE following method of arresting nose-bleed was pursued with much success by the late Dr. T. H. Jewett, a distinguished Maine physician:

Roll up a lock of cotton into a cylinder an inch or an inch and a half in length; tie a strong thread to the middle of the roll; bring the two ends of the roll together, and then, opening the nasal orifice, pass the middle or folded part of the roll into the nostril; next, with the blunt end of a lead pencil, press in the cotton roll slowly along the floor of the nose, an inch or more, and rest. If the blood passes down into the throat, you may be sure the bleeding spot is behind the roll; so push in your roll further, and the blood will cease to pass behind. Then, holding on to the string, pass some loose cotton into the nostril and push it down to the plug. The cotton will swell with the moisture and arrest the hemorrhage. In a day or two the natural secretions of the nasal surfaces will loosen the plug, and it may be easily removed by the string.—*Brief.*

TEST FOR BILE IN URINE.—(*Masset.*)—Place into a test tube 2.0 of the pathological urine, to which add two or three drops of concentrated sulphuric acid, then a small crystal of potassium *nitrite.* In the presence of bilious coloring matter, a beautiful green color will be developed instantaneously. Boiling produces no change.—*Arch. d. Pharm., Vol. XI., No.* 5, *from Report de Pharm.—Pharmacist and Chemist.*

RHUS GLABRUM.

BY H. C. BARNARD, M. D.

I propose, with your permission, to give my experience in the new uses to which I have put this old remedy—new, at least, so far as my information extends. I will only mention some of the various diseases in which I have successfully employed it, before I report the cases that more immediately are the cause of this communication. I am constantly in the habit of using it in leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, infantile diarrhœa, nasal catarrh, etc., while I know of no remedy superior to it in colliquative sweats, or a cold, inactive skin, with or without rigors.

Observation of its effects had led me, theoretically, to believe it might be of use in diabetes, and for months I patiently waited my chance, and the results have seemed so wonderful that I will, from my note-book, give my experience with it in this disease, that others who have greater opportunities may correct or confirm me.

CASE I.—April 8, 1879, called to see Mr. W. S., aged seventy-four years. Had been under homœopathic treatment for six weeks without relief. Has fever all the time, but higher each evening; very much reduced; could get up, but felt disinclined to do so; pulse 135, hard and irregular; tongue large, slightly furred, and looked as if scalded; skin dry and cold; is passing six quarts of water in twenty-four hours, is up every two or three hours day and night for this purpose; great thirst, little or no appetite; complains of a sweetish taste; is very drowsy and irritable; bowels constipated, have not moved for four days; urine gives evidence of plenty of sugar. Diagnosis, diabetes mellitus. Prescribed tinct. iron, cathartic pills at night, to be repeated in the morning if needed. Also the following:

℞.	Tinc. verat. vir.,	f.℥i.	
	Ext. rhus. glab. fl.	f.℥ss.	
	Aquæ,	f.℥ijss.	M.

Ordered a teaspoonful four times a day.

Gave directions as to diet usual in such cases. April 12, saw him. Is feeling better, up and around; eats well; bowels moved freely; but little fever; tongue slightly coated, and shows more color; not so much thirst; passes only one quart of water in twenty-four hours, not up at night at all; feels stronger; mind clear and no stupor; pulse 80,

full and soft, skin warm and not so dry. Continued treatment for ten day slonger, when he pronounced himself well, and quit treatment. Has remained in good health to date.

CASE II.—Mr. I. B., aged sixty-nine, consulted me about having to pass so much water, being up often at night for weeks; had pains in back and head, was weak, no appetite, bowels costive, felt dull, and was greatly emaciated. Did not analyze the urine, but put him on same treatment, omiting the verat. virid. Called in a week for more medicine. Claimed he was much better, and in one week more was dismissed well.

CASE III.—Young man twenty-eight years old, had been in feeble health for some time, and who, after several weeks treatment with but slight improvement, called my attention to the fact that he had to get up several times at night to pass water, and that he passed more than a gallon in a day and night. Urine contained plenty of sugar, and left no doubt as to the trouble.

℞. Ext. rhus. glab. fl., f.℥ss.
Aquæ, ℥ijss. M.
Teaspoonful four times a day.

Under this treatment he rapidly recovered, and pronounced himself well in three weeks.

In none of these cases was any other remedy used, and although the time elapsed is too short to make them of much value, none have had any return as yet.—*Clinical Record.*

LACTOPEPTINE.—This preparation, which is composed of pepsin, pancreatine, diastase (or vegetable ptyalin) lactic and hydrochloric acid, and sugar of milk, has already acquired an enviable reputation, both in this country and abroad, in the treatment of many forms of dyspepsia, and in digestive troubles in children. We have used it in a number of cases, and its use has, in our hands, been invariably followed by good results. Many practitioners use pepsin, but in this preparation we get not only the pepsin but also several other substances of great, if not equal importance in aiding the digestive process. Not only do men like Loomis, Sayre, Percy, Packard, Meigs, Dawson and Yandell recommend it, but the entire mass of the profession, so far as they have tried it, seem to approve of it as well.—*Ohio Medical Recorder.*

ENTERO-COLITIS.—Prof. Smith, in one of his reports to the Medical Society of New York, not published in his book, for entero-colitis gives this prescription:

℞.	Bismuthi subnitratis,	ʒii.
	Lactopeptini,	ʒiss.
	Tr. opii deodoratæ,	gtt. xvi.
	Syrupi simplicis,	f. ʒss.
	Misturæ cretæ,	f. ʒiss.

S.—Teaspoonful to a child one year old.

REMEDY FOR TOOTHACHE.—After cleansing the decayed tooth, pack well into the cavity a pledget of cotton saturated with compound tincture of benzoin.

BOOK NOTICES.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS. By I. J. M. Goss, A. M., M. D., LL.D., of Marietta, Georgia. For sale by the author. 437 pages, library size.

This work is designed as a text-book for students, and as a ready reference for the busy practitioner. The author's aim has been to give the more direct action of remedies according to the general experience of the profession, together with his own investigations during an extensive practice of over 35 years. Special notice is given to new and indigenous remedies, and the proper mode of preparing them, so as to have them of uniform strength. The more valuable concencentrated resinoids, alkaloids, and neutral principles of plants, are noticed briefly. On the whole, this is a work which no progressive physician can well afford to be without, as it gives so many practical suggestions not to be found in many other works on Materia Medica and Therapeutics. The mechanical part of the work is also well executed, for which the publishers deserve praise.

NOTES ON THE TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION WITH THE SYRUP OF THE HYFOPHOSPHITES.

Collated from books and periodicals, foreign and American, and addressed to the medical profession exclusively. By J. A. McArthur, M. D. (Harv.), Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, etc.

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ANNOUNNCEMENT OF JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Session of 1879–80 will begin on Wednesday, October 1.

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE. Session of 1879–80.

INDEX MEDICUS, A MONTHLY CLASSIFIED RECORD OF THE CURRENT MEDICAL LITERATURE OF THE WORLD.

Compiled under the supervision of Dr. John S. Billings, Surgeon U. S. Army, and Dr. Robert Fletcher, M. R. C. S., Eng. Vol. 1, No. 7. F. Leypoldt, 13 and 15 Park Row, New York.

☞ THE attention of our readers is especially directed to the advertisements appearing in the present number. The SUMMARY, we wish it understood, is not connected with any medical college or drug house, etc., but its entire motive is to furnish the profession with a live, practical, cheap, and progressive medical journal. All houses that avail themselves of the advertising department give a sufficient guarantee that their goods are worthy of a trial. We admit only such as shall be of interest and value to physicians.

☞ FROM THE U. S. CENSUS OFFICE.—We have received a book of blanks for return of deaths for one year from June 1st, 1879; with the request that the forms be filled up, and in due time be forwarded to Washington. One of these has been sent to every physician whose address could be obtained. If you have not yet received a copy, address Hon. Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of Census, Washington, D. C.

☞ WE call special attention to the advertisement of R. L. De Lisser. The gentleman prepares reliable fluid extracts, and gives 20 per cent. discount from the price-list for cash His list shows over four hundred and twenty-eight kinds of fluid extracts of his own manufacture on hand. Send for price list.

☞ IN no other medical journal will you find so many original, short and practical articles, as in the SUMMARY. So send along subscription price and your articles. We aim to furnish you with a welcome visitor each month.

ON page 124 of August number, in Dr. Herrick's article, sixth line should read juncture for puncture. Page 125, ninth line, engorgement for enlargement.

☞ WHEN you correspond with advertisers, please mention the SUMMARY.

THE MEDICAL SUMMARY.

A monthly journal, devoted to practical medicine and the collateral sciences, new preparations, etc.

Brief, condensed and reliable. Contains the latest information likely to be of practical and permanent value.

Subscription price, $1.00 per year, in advance. Single copies, 10 cents.

R. H. ANDREWS, M. D.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
P. O. Box 180. *Lansdale, Pa.*

"Indispensable to the Library, Physician, Clergyman, Lawyer, Editor, Teacher, Student, and all of any calling in life who desire knowledge."

Encyclopædia Britannica,

American Reprint.

NINTH EDITION.

This great work is beyond comparison superior in its elaborate and exhaustive character to all similar works. The contributors are the most distinguished and original thinkers and writers of the present and of the past. This issue is the ninth revision in a space of over 100 years since its inception, and this reprint, a copy in every particular of the British edition, is the best and cheapest work ever offered to the American people. The articles are written in a most attractive style, and the quantity of matter in each volume is *one-third* greater per volume than in any other Cyclopædia sold at the same rates. The work contains thousands of Engravings on Steel and Wood, and is printed from entirely new type made expressly for it. It will be comprised in 21 imperial octavo volumes, 8 of which are now ready, and the succeeding volumes will be issued at the rate of 3 a year. **Price per volume, cloth binding, $5.** Sold only by subscription. For Specimen Pages apply to the Publishers.

J. M. STODDART & CO.,
727 Chestnut St., Phila.

AGENTS WANTED. Best terms.

IMPORTANT TO PHYSICIANS.

A great saving of valuable time may be made by using the

PHYSICIAN'S DAY BOOK & LEDGER,

Which will exhibit at a glance, under date of occurrence, every visit made, the length of time consumed, whether day or night, and to which member of a family. It also includes

THE DAILY CASH ACCOUNT AND OBSTETRIC RECORD,
OF GREAT VALUE.

On application with stamp the publishers will send to any physician a full descriptive circular with specimen pages. Physicians who are using the books are delighted with them. The sales have been very large, and the eighth edition is now in press. Agents wanted.

HENRY BILL PUBLISHING CO., NORWICH, CONN.

A NEW FORM OF MEDICATION,

COMBINING

Efficiency, Reliability, and Elegance.

SACCHARATED EXTRACTS.

One ounce representing the same weight of the DRUG, the alcoholic menstrua being replaced by SUGAR OF MILK.

The percentage of *Dry Extract* is in all cases indicated on the label. In the more POWERFUL REMEDIES the PERCENTAGE OF ALKALOIDS is also indicated.

The ADVANTAGES of the SACCHARATED EXTRACTS are:

1. They are stable at all temperatures, and under all conditions. They will *not swell, ferment or waste.*
2. They are always of a uniform and convenient consistency, the SUGAR OF MILK insuring their *permanency* in the form of a powder.
3. Their *division* is rapidly effected, and with great convenience.
4. Their INVARIABLENESS IN STRENGTH renders them capable of being prescribed with precision.
5. Their general application to any form of medication as CAPSULES, COMPRESSED PILLS OR TROCHES.

Correspondence solicited. Paice-lists and information sent upon application.

WHEELER CHEMICAL WORKS,

CHICAGO,

OFFICE, 86 CLARK STREET.

"THE BEST OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE." Profs. Van Buren and Keyes.

PLANTEN'S CAPSULES,

KNOWN AS RELIABLE SINCE FORTY YEARS.

Premium for "GENERAL EXCELLENCE IN MANUFACTURE."

[Established 1836].

H. PLANTEN & SON, 224 William Street, N. Y.

GELATINE CAPSULES of all kinds;

Also, EMPTY CAPSULES (5 Sizes).

Recommended for administering quinine and other offensive or nauseous medicines, liquid or solid, free from taste or smell. Preventing irritation of mouth or throat, and injury to the teeth. Price, 100, 50 cents by mail.

Sole Agents in the United States for the Great English Remedy,

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

☞ Specify PLANTEN'S CAPSULES on all orders.

Samples sent free. Sold by all Druggists.

DEXTRO-QUININE.

So much has been recently written upon the value of this newly presented antiperiodic remedy, that we take this occasion of noticing briefly the composition and properties of this remedy:

The article in question, Dextro-Quinine, is a light powder of a buff color, prepared from purified commercial chinoidine. It is wholly soluble in dilute acids, particularly in hydrochloric, and forms a solution of a deep wine color and distinctly bitter taste: it is best given in syrup of liquorice or other similar vehicle, though many prefer giving it simply stirred up in water or in the form of pills. The taste in powder is not unpleasantly bitter, and it is in this form readily administered. In composition, it consists mainly of the old "amorphous quinine" of Liebig, or the "diconchinia" of Hesse. It is probably a derivative of the alkaloid quinine, though the preparation, Dextro-Quinine, contains neither of the four alkaloids usually grouped as the main constituents of the Cinchonas. It is distinctly stated by the manufacturers that the article contains no Quinia, Quinidia, Cinchonia or Cinchonidia, and hence, differs from all other Cinchona preparations, at present to be found in our markets.

The name *Dextro*-Quinine is given it, not with the intention of misleading the profession into the belief that it contains Quinine, as some (not physicians) have professed to imagine, but because it was deemed appropriate as a trade-mark upon account of its resemblance, both chemically in responding to many of the same tests (formation of thalleioquin, etc., etc.,) and its ultimate composition, $C_{40}\ H_{46}\ N_4\ O_3$, and physiologically in the fact of its being nearly identical with quinine in its physiological action both in health and disease.

Regarding its medical properties, much might, with truth, be said, and the pages of the current medical literature of the day reflect the feeling of the great bulk of the profession. Among the most striking of the claims made for Dextro-Quinine are:

1st. That it is equal, as an antiperiodic, to sulphate of quinine, when given *in the same dose.* This is, of course, a most desirable feature. It is well known, but yet a fact not sufficiently recognized by the profession, that there is little if any economy in the use of the ordinary cheaper alkaloids or substitutes for Sulphate of Quinine. That they are cheaper is true, often less than half the price of this salt, yet when we take into consideration the fact that to obtain the same effect from the cheaper substitutes as from the more expensive sulphate, it is necessary to use double and often treble the quantity, it may be readily seen that there is no economy in their use. Reflecting upon these facts, seldom we fear thought of sufficiently, the claim made for Dextro-Quinine, viz., that it requires *no larger dose* to produce the same effect, becomes of paramount interest to the practitioner, since the administration of small doses of the expensive or large doses of the cheaper substitute, becomes a serious tax upon the pecuniary resources of the patient, and often interferes with the successful conduct of the case.

2d. That it very rarely causes, even in large doses, any cerebral distress.

The tendency of Quinia and often of Cinchonidia to cause the most distressing subjective symptoms of cerebral distress, ringing in the ears, flashes of light before the eyes, and local deafness, continuing sometimes for many weeks, is often a grave objection to the use of this invaluable remedy, particularly in the case of children, where the administration of this salt in antiperiodic doses often gives rise to convulsions, &c. The claim of comparative infrequency of these symptoms (many authors state they do not occur at all in their experience) with this new remedy is a point well worthy the attention of the profession.

3d. That it rarely causes any irritation of the stomach, and hence its great value in many types of remittent and intermittent fever, periodic neuralgia, etc.

4th. Its continued use rarely induces urticaria or other similar affections, common sequelæ of the use of other Cinchona alkaloids.

5th. It is less unpleasant than the ordinary alkaloids of the Cinchonas, and can be given readily to children. These claims alone certainly entitle Dextro-Quinine to a fair trial at the hands of the profession, and such it seems to be receiving, if we may judge from the many reports at present under publication.

It may be purchased of

Messrs. KEASBEY & MATTISON,
No. 332 North Front Street, Philadelphia,

Who furnish it to physicians by mail at $1.60 per ounce, and of the drug trade generally.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

410 East Twenty-Sixth St., opposite Bellevue Hospital, New York.

Thirty-Ninth Session, 1879–80.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, M. D., LL. D., Chancellor of the University.
ALFRED C. POST, M. D., LL. D., Emeritus Professor of Clinical Surgery, President of the Faculty.
CHARLES INSLEE PARDEE, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Ear, Dean of the Faculty.
JOHN T. DARBY, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Surgery.
JOHN C. DRAPER, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Chemistry.
ALFRED L. LOOMIS, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine.
WILLIAM DARLING, A. M., M. D., F. R. C. S., Professor of Anatomy.
WILLIAM H. THOMSON, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
J. W. S. ARNOLD, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Histology.
J. WILLISTON WRIGHT, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
WM. M. POLK, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.
FANEUIL D. WEISSE, M. D., Professor of Practical and Surgical Anatomy.
LEWIS A. STIMSON, M. D., Professor of Pathological Anatomy.
A. L. RANNEY, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Anatomy.
JOSEPH E. WINTERS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

POST-GRADUATE FACULTY.

D. B. ST. JOHN ROOSA, M. D., Professor of Ophthalmology.
WM. A. HAMMOND, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System.
STEPHEN SMITH, M. D., Professor of Orthopedic Surgery.
J. W. S. GOULEY, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System.
MONTROSE A. PALLEN, M. D., Professor of Gynæcology.
HENRY G. PIFFARD, M. D., Professor of Dermatology.
A. E. MACDONALD, M. D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.
JAMES L. LITTLE, M. D., Clinical Professor of Surgery.

THE COLLEGIATE YEAR is divided into three Sessions – a Preliminary Session, a Regular Winter Session, and a Spring Session.

THE PRELIMINARY SESSION will commence September 17, 1879, and will continue until the opening of the Regular Winter Session. It will be conducted on the plan of that Session.

THE REGULAR WINTER SESSION will commence on the first of October, 1879, and end about the first of March, 1880.

The location of the new college edifice being immediately opposite the gate of Bellevue Hospital, and a few steps from the ferry to Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, the Students of the University Medical College are enabled to enjoy the advantages afforded by these Hospitals, with the least possible loss of time. The Professors of the practical Chairs are connected with the Hospitals, and the University Students are admitted to *all the Clinics* given therein *free of charge*.

In addition to the daily Hospital Clinics, there are eight Clinics each week in the College Building. Five Didactic Lectures will be given daily in the College Building, and Evening Recitations will be conducted by the Professors of Chemistry, Practice, Anatomy, Materia Medica, &c., Physiology, Surgery, and Obstetrics, upon the subjects of their lectures.

THE SPRING SESSION embraces a period of twelve weeks, beginning in the first week of March, and ending the last week of May. The daily Clinics, Recitations, and Special Practical Courses will be the same as in the Winter Session, and there will be Lectures on Special Subjects by the members of the Post-Graduate Faculty.

THE DISSECTING-ROOM is open throughout the entire Collegiate Year. Material is abundant, and it is furnished free of charge.

Students who have studied two years, and who have attended two full courses of lectures, may be admitted to examination in Chemistry, Anatomy, and Physiology; and, if successful, will be examined at the expiration of their full course of study on Practice, Materia Medica, and Therapeutics, Surgery, and Obstetrics; but those who prefer it may have all their examinations at the close of their full term.

FEES.

For Course of Lectures	$140 00
Matriculation	5 00
Demonstrator's Fee (including material for dissection)	10 00
Graduation Fee	30 00
Post-Graduate Certificate	30 00

For further particulars and circulars address the Dean,

Prof. CHARLES INSLEE PARDEE, M. D.,
University Medical College, 410 East Twenty-Sixth Street, New York.

FLUID EXTRACTS.

Twenty Per Cent. Discount from the Price List for Cash on Delivery.

My Fluid Extracts are all warranted to be of the very first quality.

Buyers are respectfully invited to send for *Samples, Price List,* and Postal Card, which are all furnished free of charge.

The Price List contains a full description of each Extract, Botanical name, Properties, Doses and *Formulas of the various officinal preparations.*

R. L. DE LISSER,

23 Beekman Street, New York.

Our Motto—The best goods at the lowest possible prices.

HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Drugs, Chemicals, Fluid and Solid Extracts, Pills, Plasters, Tinctures, Glass Ware, Shop Furniture, etc., etc.

No. 418 Market and 413 Merchant Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ Prompt and careful attention to Physicians' orders.

STAUFER'S SERIES OF HARD RUBBER INSTRUMENTS.

This Hard Rubber Uterine Supporter E C, **(*Economy*)** and Elastic Belt Z. is the least in price and most complete of any outside of this series. It adapts itself to the angle of the axis of the Uterus and Vagina, by its oblique construction of the Cup. The elastic gums yield to every motion of the body, hence the essential mobility of the Uterus is maintained. It is warranted if properly selected, or made so by the exchange privilege, to correct and support even any *Procidentia.* ***Price,*** only $4.50. The most efficient of any self sustaining Pessaries are the ***Shell-globes B,*** and ***Cups D,*** each $1.50. This series of Uterine Instruments comprises upwards of 150, in size and style Instruments. Among which is a series of ***Speculums*** so complete and simple that it requires but little experience to bring into a natural view the entire Vaginal portion of the Uterus. Send for ***Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue,*** and see how the treatment of this formidable epedemic may be simplified. Much is drawn from the higher authorities and given in quotation. I shall cheerfully render any assistance, or answer any questions in *Gynecology* that my library and a twenty year's experience can furnish.

Exchanges Free of all the Hard Rubber parts on the Catalogue until suited.

S. S STAUFER, M. D.

Sup't of the Hard Rubber Accommodation Works, of Phila.

646 North Ninth Street, (above Wallace,) Phila.

N. B.—*Physicians whose attention has been called through this notice to these now popular instruments, will please mention this journal, when they order instruments or catalogues.*—ED.

PROFESSIONAL OPINIONS OF MALTINE.

During the past year we have received nearly one thousand letters from the Medical Profession in this country and Great Britain, referring to the therapeutic value of MALTINE: *their character is indicated by several extracts which we present below.*

BALTIMORE, MD., Jan. 20th, 1879.

We have realized decided benefit in a large number of cases treated in the City Hospital and at the Dispensary connected with it, from your preparations of Maltine. Many persons will welcome them as most efficacious and palatable substitutes for Cod Liver Oil, and as covering a wider range of application.

S. WESLEY CHAMBERS, M. D., *Res. Phys., City Hospital.*

BALTIMORE, MD., Jan. 20th, 1879.

We take pleasure in saying in behalf of your preparations of Maltine, that they have fully come up to the measure of your representations. They have given us the greatest satisfaction. We have used them extensively, to the great benefit of our patients. DAVID STREETT, M. D., *Res. Phys., Maternite Hospital.*

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 11th, 1879.

I am using Maltine with Pepsin and Pancreatine in my family, and am exceedingly pleased with its results. Professor Flint, of your city, whom I highly esteem, has been consulted about the case, and knows the solicitude I have had about it. The above preparation in sherry, after meals, has been productive of great benefit. I am using it in the City Marine Hospital, the Kentucky Infirmary for Women and Children, and in my private practice, and am much pleased with the results obtained. T. P. SATTERWHITE, M. D.

JACKSON, MICH., October, 1878.

In its superiority to the Extract of Malt prepared from Barley alone, I consider Maltine to be all that is claimed for it, and prize it as a very valuable addition to the list of tonic and nutritive agents. C. H. LEWIS, M. D.

ST. CHARLES, MINN., March 23d, 1879.

In conditions of anæmia, in convalescence from severe and protracted disease, especially in chronic cases where there is great general debility, and in the enfeebled conditions of aged persons, I have learned to rely on Maltine, nor in any instance have I been disappointed of good results, therein forming *a marked contrast, so far as my experience goes, to preparations of Malt which I had used previously, and had abandoned the use of them when my attention was called to Maltine.* C. R. J. KELLAM, M. D.

36 WEYMOUTH ST., PORTLAND PLACE, LONDON,
May 30th, 1879.

I am ordering your Maltine very largely.

LEONOX BROWN, F. R. C. S., *Sen. Surg., Cent. Throat and Ear Hosp.*

75 LEVER ST., PICCADILLY, MANCHESTER, January 16th, 1879.

I have used your Maltine pretty extensively since its introduction, and have found it exceedingly useful; particularly in cases where Cod Liver Oil has not agreed, have I found the Maltine with Beef and Iron most valuable.

J. SHEPHERD FLETCHER, M. D., M. R. C. S.

EDDE CROSS HOUSE, ROSS, March 8th, 1879.

I am very pleased to bear testimony to the great value of Maltine. I prescribe it extensively and with the best results, specially in anæmic conditions of the system, with much stomach irritability, which it seems to allay very speedily.

J. W. NORMAN, M. B., M. R. C. S.

CHEMICAL REPORTS ON MALTINE.

By R. Ogden Doremus, M. D., LL. D.,

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND TOXICOLOGY, BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE; PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS, COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

New York, April 17th, 1879.

I have visited the works at Cresskill, on the Hudson, where MALTINE is prepared, and spent portions of two days in witnessing the chemical processes for making the same. I was particularly impressed with the thorough cleanliness observed, as well as with the completeness of the apparatus employed for accomplishing the desired result—from the first treatment of the grains, to the concentration of the liquid product by evaporation *in vacuo*. The operation is effective in extracting the whole of the nutritive constituents of the grains of malted Barley, Wheat, and Oats, with but a slight residue, and is the most complete method yet devised, with which I am acquainted, for accomplishing this object.

MALTINE is superior in therapeutic and nutritive value to any Extract of Malt made from Barley alone, or to any other preparation of any one variety of grain. From a chemical and medical standpoint, I cannot commend too highly to my professional brethren this unique and compact variety of vegetable diet and remdial agent, nutritive to every tissue of the body, from bone to brain.

Respectfully, R. OGDEN DOREMUS.

By Prof. John Attfield, F. C. S.,

PROFESSOR OF PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY TO THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN. AUTHOR OF A MANUAL OF GENERAL MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

London, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W. C., Oct. 28th, 1878.

To Messrs. Reed & Carnrick:

Gentlemen—I have analyzed the extract of malted Wheat, malted Oats, and malted Barley, which you term MALTINE. I have also prepared, myself, some extract from these three malted cereals, and have similarly analyzed it, and may state at once that it corresponds in every respect with the Maltine made by myself. As regards the varions Malt Extracts in the market, I may remark that your MALTINE belongs to the non-alcoholic class, and is far richer, not only in the directly nutritious materials, but in the farina digesting Diastase. In comparison, your MALTINE is about ten times as valuable, as a flesh former; from five to ten times as valuable, as a heat producer; and at least five times as valuable, as a starch digesting agent. It contains, unimpaired and in a highly concentrated form, the whole of the valuable materials which it is possible to extract from either malted Wheat, malted Oats, or malted Barley.

Yours faithfully, JOHN ATTFIELD.

LIST OF MALTINE PREPARATIONS.

MALTINE—Plain.	**MALTINE** with Pepsin and Pancreatine.
MALTINE with Alteratives.	**MALTINE** with Phosphates.
MALTINE with Beef and Iron.	**MALTINE** with Phos. Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.
MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil and Pancreatine.	**MALTINE** Ferrated.
MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil and Phosphates.	**MALTINE** WINE.
MALTINE with Hops.	**MALTINE** WINE with Pepsin and Pancreatine.
MALTINE with Hypophosphites.	MALTO-YERBINE.

MALTINE is now in the hands of the Wholesale Trade throughout the United States.

We guarantee that MALTINE *will keep perfectly in any climate, or any season of the year.* Faithfully yours,

REED & CARNRICK, New York.

IODIA

Has an ESTABLISHED REPUTATION as being the BEST ALTERATIVE EVER *presented* to the Medical Profession. Prepared only by

BATTLE & CO.,

Chemists, St. Louis.

FORMULA.—Iodia is a combination of Active Principles obtained from the Green roots of STILLINGIA, HELONIAS, SAXIFRAGA, Menispermum and Aromatics. Each *fluid* drachm also contains *five* grs. IOD.-POTAS., and *three* grs. PHOS.-IRON. DOSE—One or two *fluid* drachms (more or less, as indicated) *three* times a day, before meals.

THE FOLLOWING PHYSICIANS, HAVING TESTED IODIA, *recommend it to the profession:*

W. H. Dale, M. D.....22 Leverett street, Boston, Mass.
O. G. Chley, M. D.....33 Cambridge street, Boston, Mass.
Wm. B. Maskie, M. D.....675 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.
E. De La Granja, M. D.....265 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass.
A. P. Lighthill, M. D.....7 Somerset street, Boston, Mass.
James Macdonald, M. D.....42 Staniford street, Boston, Mass.
R. D. Elliott, M. D.....Hanover and Richmond streets, Boston, Mass.
W. P. Hammond, M. D.....401 Main street, Charleston, Mass.
S. M. Logan, M. D.....Woodland Ave. and Hancock street, Auburndale, Mass.
W. E. Anthony, M. D.....418 Benefit street, Providence, R. I.
S. De Wolfe, M. D.....138 W. 37th street, New York city, N. Y.
W. B. Maguire, M. D.....225 Seventh street, New York city, N. Y.
T. J. Naughton, M. D.....46 High street, New York city, N. Y.
S. W. Wetmore, M. D.....51 Genesee street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Geo. W. Pattison, M. D.....17 Court street, Buffalo, N. Y.
John T. Walsh, M. D.....261 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.
Ira D. Hopkins, M. D.....Utica, N. Y.
W. W. Robertson, M. D.....19 S. Eutaw street, Baltimore, Md.
S. H. Henry, M. D.....198 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore, Md.
W. B. O'Reilly, M. D.....235 N. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.
Geo. S. Kinneman, M. D.....73 E. Pratt street, Baltimore, Md.
W. L. Russell, M. D.....Broadway and Madison streets, Baltimore, Md.
S. F. Coyner, M. D.....134 High street, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. Scarff, M. D.....86 N. Charles street, Baltimore, Md.
G. G. Rusk, M. D.....Baltimore and Washington streets, Baltimore, Md.
Ed. A. Maris, M. D.....270 Hoffman street, Baltimore, Md.
George B. Reynolds, M. D.....43 N. Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. Pottenger, M. D.....2204 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.
C. A. Ware, M. D.....14th and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo.
T. B. Meminger, M. D.....1835 Morgan street, St. Louis, Mo.
George E. McCosh, M. D.....114 Summit avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
J. J. Miller, M. D.....Rinkelville, St. Louis, Mo.
S. P. Johnson, M. D.....801 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
A. B. Nichols, M. D.....1916 Morgan street, St. Louis, Mo.
R. M. Jordan, M. D.....503 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.
F. O. Kauffman, M. D.....1810 S. 7th street, St. Louis, Mo.
W. O. Young, M. D.....1012 N. Market street, St. Louis, Mo.
W. V. Rutledge, M. D.....818 N. 11th street, St. Louis, Mo.
George H. Knapp, M. D.....2725 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
C. A. Smith, M. D.....1417 Franklin avenue St. Louis, Mo.
Robert Albin, M. D.....2703 Thomas street, St. Louis, Mo.
Charles E. Davis, M. D.....60 N. Clark street, Chicago, Ills.
C. C. Higgins, M. D.....73 S. Clark street, Chicago, Ills.
J. C. Jonas, M. D.....6 Burgundy street, New Orleans, La.
V. Caillot, M. D.....Plymouth, Ind.
John K. Robins, M. D.....Catawissa, Pa.
R. H. Andrews, M. D.....Lansdale, Pa.
J. Y. Simpson, M. D.....Coyville, Kan.
R. B. Owens, M. D.....Morristown, Tenn.
W. J. Gilbert, M. D.....Fremont, N. C.
A. S. Brumbey, M. D.....Goodman, Miss.
George W. Jackson, M. D.....Dundee, Mich.
E. B. Crommette, M. D.....Star Prairie, Wis.
J. W. Bright, M. D.....Lexington, Ky.
J. M. Key, M. D.....Coryell, Texas.
C. B. Leitner, M. D.....Columbus, Ga.

And hundreds of others.

MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC BOOKS, MINERALS,
SHELLS, FOSSILS, BIRDS, EGGS,

And all objects of NATURAL HISTORY are bought, sold and exchanged,

By A. E. FOOTE, M, D.,

Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy,

Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Life Member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and of the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park, New York.

1223 BELMONT AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Specimens sent to any part of the world by mail. Specimen copy of an illustrated monthly bulletin of 32 pages sent free. Subscription 50 cents a year; for club rates and premiums see each monthly issue.

I received the highest award given to any one at the Centennial Exposition of 1876, and the only award and medal given to any American for "Collections of Minerals."

My Mineralogical Catalogue of 50 pages is distributed free to all customers, to others on receipt of 10 cents. It is profusely illustrated, and the printer and engraver charged me about $900.00 before a copy was struck off. By means of the table of species and accompanying tables, most species may be verified. The price list is an excellent check list, containing the names of all the species and the more common varieties, arranged alphabetically and preceded by the species number. The species number indicates the place of any mineral in the table of species; after it will be found the species name, composition, streak or lustre, cleavage or fracture, hardness, specific gravity, fusibility and crystallization. I have very many species not on the price list, and some that I had in 1876 are no longer in stock.

COLLECTION OF MINERALS

For Students, Amateurs, Professors, Physicians, and other Professional Men.

The collections of 100 illustrate all the principal species and all the grand subdivisions in Dana and other works on Mineralogy; every Crystalline System; all the principal Ores and Minerals in which have been found every known Element. The collections are labeled with printed labels that can only be removed by soaking. The labels of the $5.00 and higher priced collections give Dana's species number, the name, locality, and in most cases, the composition of the Mineral. All collections accompanied by my Illustrated Catalogue and table of species. The sizes given are average; some smaller, many larger.

Number of Specimens.	25 in box	50 in box	100 in box	100	200	300
Crystals and fragments,	$ 50	$1 00	$1 50	$1 00	$2 00	$3 00
Student's size, larger,	1 50	3 00	6 00	5 00	10 00	25 00
Amateur's size, 2½ in. x 1½,				10 00	25 00	50 00
High School or Academy size, 2½ x 3½ in., Shelf Specimens,				25 00	50 00	100 00
College size, 3½ x 6 in., Shelf Specimens,				50 00	150 00	300 00

I have now over thirty-five tons, and over $40,000 worth of minerals, mostly crystallized, in stock. It is well recognized that my prices are lower and my specimens more accurately labelled than those of any other dealer in the country. This is mainly due to the immense stock I carry (the largest in minerals of any in the country) and my system of printed labels attached to the specimens.

Catalogue of 2,500 species of Shells, made for me by Geo. W. Tryon, Jr., who has labeled nearly all my shells, 3 cts.; printed on heavy paper, with genus label list, 10 cts. I have purchased one or two of the most celebrated collections known, and have now over 2,000 lbs., 3,000 species, and 30,000 specimens of Shells and Corals in stock. Catalogue of Birds, Eggs, Eyes, Skins, etc., etc., 3 cts. Catalogue of Books, Natural History, including Zoology, Botany, Agriculture, Horticulture, etc., 16 pp., 3 cts Medicine, etc., 16 pp., 3 cts, Geology, Mineralogy, Mining and Metallurgy, State Surveys, Travels, etc., 16 pp., 3 cts. Chemistry. Physics, Astronomy, Meteorology, etc., 16 pp., 3 cts. A large stock of Fossils and Rocks, Plants, Ferns and Algæ on hand. While I have made Mineralogy a speciality, at is evinced by the hundreds of thousands of specimens of Amazon Stone, Rutile, Brookite, Perofskite, Amethyst, Smoky Quartz, Green Wavellite, Gothite, Variscite, etc., etc., that I have sent all over the world at from one-half to one tenth the price they were ever sold at before, I furnish collections of Shells, Rocks, etc., at nearly as low rates. The Society for the Encouragement of Studies at Home have for a long time recommended their correspondents to get their collections of Rocks and Minerals of me. As the correct naming of the specimens will be the important point to most persons, I feel justified in mentioning that I have been a collector of Minerals for fifteen years; that I was a student under Prof. Wolcott Gibbs at Cambridge, and Prof. A. Hoffman at Berlin. I was also Instructor at Michigan University, and Professor in the Iowa S. A. College in Chemistry and Mineralogy for six years.

Send for the *Naturalist's Leisure Hour*, giving full particulars. Specimen copy free. You will confer a double favor by handing this to some physician, or other person interested in science.

Please mention where you saw this.

VALENTINE H. SMITH & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Manufacturing Pharmacists and Chemists,

S. W. CORNER SECOND AND GREEN STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

Reliable Fluid Extracts, Elixirs, Syrups, Solutions, and Medical Supplies.

We respectfully invite the attention of Physicians to our superior Pharmaceutical preparations, made in accordance with the latest scientific researches.

In manufacturing our products, we are strictly careful in selecting the crude materials, in regard to their freshness, freedom from impurities, and to the highly important fact of their being the genuine article. This is especially so in the case of the many new and rare plants, which of late have pressed their claims as remedial agents upon the notice of the medical profession.

We have always on hand a full line of Fluid Extracts of our own manufacture, to which we are constantly adding others that are new and important. The following are some of those recently brought to notice, viz:

Ailanthus Gland,	Cohosh White,	Lung Moss,
Arbor Vitæ,	Damiana,	Paw-paw Seeds,
Boldo Leaves,	Evening Primrose,	Paraguay Tea,
Bael Fruit,	Eigwort,	Sundew,
Berberis Aquifol.,	Five-flowered Gentian,	Twin Leaf,
Cereus Bonplandii,	Grindelia Robusta,	Quinine Flowers,
Colo Bark,	Grindelia Squarrosa,	Xanth. Spinos.,
Cascara Sagrado,	Guaco Leaves,	Yerba Santa,
Corn Ergot,	Hair Cap Moss,	Yerba Buena,
Cedron Seeds,	Kava Kava,	Yerba Reuma.

For the convenience of Physicians we prepare a class of Fluid Extracts, from the Officinal Gums and Resins, for the prompt making of tinctures, cleanly and without loss of time or material. As the following: Aloes Soc., Guaiac., Kino, Catechu, Asafœtida, Benzoin Comp. On each label will be found directions for making the Tincture.

We pay particular attention to the manufacturing of our Elixirs, and claim they will accomplish all this class of medicinal preparations are expected to perform.

As to permanency and effectiveness, we are not willing to be classed second to any other goods of this kind in the MARKET.

Notice is called to our Elixir Eucalyptus Comp., for the administering of Quinia Sulph. and other nauseous medicines—a most effective as well as pleasant compound for this purpose, now much used in malarial districts.

We also ask a trial of our new preparation, which we have named Fld. Ext. Glycyrrhiza Comp., a most valuable combination, in which all the Alkaloids of Cinchona may be given. Physicians who have used it pronounce it the best combination as yet offered for the above purpose, from the fact of the smallness of the amount required and its effectiveness. 20 minims of Fld. Ext. Glycyrrh. Comp. will completely cover all bitterness of one grain Sulph. Quinia.

For complete List of Preparations send for our price list.

Physicians' orders promptly and carefully filled.

Office furniture supplied at lowest prices.

Soliciting your orders, we will endeavor to give full satisfaction.

Yours, very respectfully,

VALENTINE H. SMITH & CO.

NOTICE IN PARTICULAR TO DRUGGISTS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS, ETC.

Under a particular head we will, after this, *notice* all new Preparations, Drugs, Chemicals, or whatever is of interest to the practitioners of medicine, whenever we receive sample and circular of same from the manufacturer.

FOR SALE.

Physician's property with a well established practice for sale. Situated in a rapidly growing town, along the line of one of the great trunk railroads, but a short distance from Philadelphia. This is one of the best openings for a young physician. Reason for selling, poor health. Address, J. L.
Care of MEDICAL SUMMARY, Lansdale, Pa.
P. O. Box 180.

PROTAGON.

(*Prepared under the supervision of Dr. C. G. Polk.*)

A solution of all the nitrogeneous phosphorous compounds of *Animal Brain*, and the *Germinal Portion of Wheat.*

As the *Phosphates*, *Phosphites* and *Hypophosphites* are isolated without the employment of heat, they represent exactly the phosphorous compounds of the vegetable and animal organism, and consequently PROTAGON is the *most perfect form of a chemical food*, yet offered to the profession.

In Debility associated with Leucorrhœa, Bronchorrhœa, Hemorrhoids, or other mucous fluxes, in which there is always a heavy drain of these vital essentials; in the various forms of nervous debility incident to the female sex, and in general nutritive defect in children, PROTAGON will be found superior to any other nutritive tonic. It is also valuable in Tubercular Phthisis, and in brain prostration, or premature decay of memory, concentration of thought, or that general deteriorated constitutional condition consequent on sexual excesses.

FORMULA:

Isolated Hypophosphite of Ammonium, –	4 parts
" " Potassium, –	4 "
" " Sodium, – –	5 "
" " Calcium, – –	3 "
" Nitrogenous Phosphorous Compounds,	6 "
" Glycero-Hypophosphorous Acid, –	2 "
Pure Glycerine, – – – –	76 "

DOSE: Ten drops thrice daily.

Sole Agent for U. S. and Europe.

ALBERT C. DUNG, Druggist,

61 *Bowery, corner Canal Street, New York.*

ALLIS'
Improved Ether Inhaler.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE INHALER.

1st. It presents a large surface for the liberation of ether vapor. The partitions are made o thin bandages, and the air coming to both sides of each layer, sets the ether vapor free more rapidly than is possible in the use of a towel or sponge.

2d. It is open at the top, and the ether can be added *constantly*, if desired, and In small quantities, without removing from the face. The sponge and towel both require removal, and the ether is usually poured on them in quantities.

3d. The ether vapor falls by its weight, as it is heavier than the air; and as the instrument fits the face, the patient gets the full advantage of it.

4th. It does not cover the patient's eyes—does not terrify him, and he often passes under its influence without a struggle.

5th. By its proper use the laryngeal irritation may be wholly avoided, the anæsthetic effect a s easily gained as is possible with the use of ether, a great economy of ether, and great comfort t o the patient.

An Illustrated Circular of this Inhaler will be sent to any Address, on Application.
Price of Inhaler, $4.00. If sent by Mail, 18 cents extra, for Postage.

WILLIAM SNOWDEN,
Manufacturer and Importer of
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,
No. 7 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia.

A NEW FORM OF MEDICATION,

COMBINING

Efficiency, Reliability, and Elegance.

SACCHARATED EXTRACTS.

One ounce representing the same weight of the DRUG, the alcoholic menstrua being replaced by SUGAR OF MILK.

The percentage of *Dry Extract* is in all cases indicated on the label. In the more POWERFUL REMEDIES the PERCENTAGE OF ALKALOIDS is also indicated.

The ADVANTAGES of the SACCHARATED EXTRACTS are:

1. They are stable at all temperatures, and under all conditions. They will *not swell, ferment or waste.*
2. They are always of a uniform and convenient consistency, the SUGAR OF MILK insuring their *permanency* in the form of a powder.
3. Their *division* is rapidly effected, and with great convenience.
4. Their INVARIABLENESS IN STRENGTH renders them capable of being prescribed with precision.
5. Their general application to any form of medication as CAPSULES, COMPRESSED PILLS OR TROCHES.

Correspondence solicited. Price-lists and information sent upon application.

WHEELER CHEMICAL WORKS,

CHICAGO,

OFFICE, 86 CLARK STREET.

"THE BEST OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE." Profs. Van Buren and Keyes.

PLANTEN'S CAPSULES,

KNOWN AS RELIABLE SINCE FORTY YEARS.

Premium for "GENERAL EXCELLENCE IN MANUFACTURE."

[Established 1836.]

H. PLANTEN & SON, 224 William Street, N. Y.

GELATINE CAPSULES of all kinds;

Also, EMPTY CAPSULES (5 Sizes).

Recommended for administering quinine and other offensive or nauseous medicines, liquid or solid, free from taste or smell. Preventing irritation of mouth or throat, and injury to the teeth. Price, 100, 50 cents by mail.

Sole Agents in the United States for the Great English Remedy,

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

☞ Specify PLANTEN'S CAPSULES on all orders.

Samples sent free. Sold by all Druggists.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

MALTINE "*is superior in the rapeuticand nutritive value to any Extract of Malt made from Barley alone, or from any one variety of grain.*"

MALTINE "*is nutritive to every tissue of the body from bone to brain.*"
PROF. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, New York.

MALTINE "*contains, unimpaired and in a highly concentrated form, the whole of the valuable materials which it is possible to extract from either malted Wheat, malted Oats, or malted Barley.*"
PROF. JOHN ATTFIELD, London.

"*Wheat must be considered as by far the most nutritious of all grains.*"—*Physiology of Man.* AUSTIN FLINT, JR.

"*Barley and Rye are inferior in nutritive power to any of the other cereals.*" PROF. THOS. KING CHAMBERS, London.

Our experience of many years as Manufacturing Pharmacists has brought us in daily contact with those engaged in prescribing, and has afforded us advantages for study, experiment and practical development, which have engaged our most critical attention in perfecting new and more efficacious agents for physicians' use in the control and subjection of disease, and we assure the Medical Profession that in no instance shall we attempt to arrest their attention except we have some production worthy of their highest consideration.

Before we began the manufacture of MALTINE we analyzed the various Extracts of Malt manufactured in this country and Europe. We found that many of them had a burnt taste and smell, and a dark appearance, and were deficient in many essential elements that they should contain, owing to the excessive heat employed. Most of these preparations had probably been evaporated, or the grain mashed, at a temperature of 212° Fahr., and consequently the Albuminoids and Diastase were almost entirely destroyed, and the other nutritive properties much impaired. This cannot be otherwise when the German formula is followed, for it directs that the extracts shall be heated to 212° Fahr., (*see Formula for Malt Extract, German Pharmacopœia, fol.* 124.) This led us to a series of experiments, to ascertain whether a preparation could not be produced that would contain the nutritive properties of the grain unimpaired. Further research developed the fact that malted Barley was defi-

cient in most of the essential elements of nutrition, with the exception of mineral matters, or bone producers. These experiments led us to the production of an extract from malted Barley, Wheat, and Oats, which we call MALTINE for brevity, and which contains all the elements of nutrition in the proportions required by the human organism, unimpaired by heat; our evaporation being conducted *in vacuo* at 110° Fahr.

MALTINE is rapidly taking the place of Extracts of Malt in Europe as well as in this country, and will unquestionably be used far more extensively throughout the world by the Medical Profession.

We are confident that a practical test of MALTINE will convince any practioner that we justly make the following claims, viz:

First: That Wheat and Oats are much richer in alimentary principles than Barley, and that it is only in a combination of these cereals, in the proper proportions, that a perfect preparation can be produced.

Second: That our process for extracting the nutritive elements unimpaired is far superior to the German.

Third: That MALTINE possesses three times the nutritive and therapeutical value of any Extract of Malt in the market.

Fourth: That it is the only perfect food remedy every offered to the Medical Profession.

From our experience during the past fifteen years in closely watching the success of old and new remedies among the Medical Profession, we feel the utmost confidence in claiming that MALTINE and its compounds can be used with more positive results than any preparation now known, in cases of Dyspepsia attended with General Debility, Imperfect Nutrition and Deficient Lactation; Affections of the lungs and throat, such as Phthisis, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Irritation of the Mucous Membranes, and Difficult Expectoration; Cholera Infantum, and wasting diseases of Children and Adults; Convalescence from Fevers, General and Nervous Debility, and wherever it is necessary to increase the vital forces and build up the system.

MALTINE, and all productions of our house, are kept strictly and invariably in the hands of the Medical Profession.

We guarantee that MALTINE will keep perfectly in any climate, or at any season of the year.

Faithfully yours,

REED & CARNRICK,

196 and 198 Fulton Street, New York.

DEXTRO-QUININE.

So much has been recently written upon the value of this newly presented antiperiodic remedy, that we take this occasion of noticing briefly the composition and properties of this remedy:

The article in question, Dextro-Quinine, is a light powder of a buff color, prepared from purified commercial chinoidine. It is wholly soluble in dilute acids, particularly in hydrochloric, and forms a solution of a deep wine color and distinctly bitter taste: it is best given in syrup of liquorice or other similar vehicle, though many prefer giving it simply stirred up in water or in the form of pills. The taste in powder is not unpleasantly bitter, and it is in this form readily administered. In composition, it consists mainly of the old "amorphous quinine" of Liebig, or the "diconchinia" of Hesse. It is probably a derivative of the alkaloid quinine, though the preparation, Dextro-Quinine, contains neither of the four alkaloids usually grouped as the main constituents of the Cinchonas. It is distinctly stated by the manufacturers that the article contains no Quinia, Quinidia, Cinchonia or Cinchonidia, and hence, differs from all other Cinchona preparations, at present to be found in our markets.

The name *Dextro*-Quinine is given it, not with the intention of misleading the profession into the belief that it contains Quinine, as some (not physicians) have professed to imagine, but because it was deemed appropriate as a trade-mark upon account of its resemblance, both chemically in responding to many of the same tests (formation of thalleioquin, etc., etc.,) and its ultimate composition, $C_{40}\ H_{46}\ N_4\ O_3$, and physiologically in the fact of its being nearly identical with quinine in its physiological action both in health and disease.

Regarding its medical properties, much might, with truth, be said, and the pages of the current medical literature of the day reflect the feeling of the great bulk of the profession. Among the most striking of the claims made for Dextro-Quinine are:

1st. That it is equal, as an antiperiodic, to sulphate of quinine, when given *in the same dose.*

This is, of course, a most desirable feature. It is well known, but yet a fact not sufficiently recognized by the profession, that there is little if any economy in the use of the ordinary cheaper alkaloids or substitutes for Sulphate of Quinine. That they are cheaper is true, often less than half the price of this salt, yet when we take into consideration the fact that to obtain the same effect from the cheaper substitutes as from the more expensive sulphate, it is necessary to use double and often treble the quantity, it may be readily seen that there is no economy in their use. Reflecting upon these facts, seldom we fear thought of sufficiently, the claim made for Dextro-Quinine, viz., that it requires *no larger dose* to produce the same effect, becomes of paramount interest to the practitioner, since the administration of small doses of the expensive or large doses of the cheaper substitute, becomes a serious tax upon the pecuniary resources of the patient, and often interferes with the successful conduct of the case.

2d. That it very rarely causes, even in large doses, any cerebral distress.

The tendency of Quinia and often of Cinchonidia to cause the most distressing subjective symptoms of cerebral distress, ringing in the ears, flashes of light before the eyes, and local deafness, continuing sometimes for many weeks, is often a grave objection to the use of this invaluable remedy, particularly in the case of children, where the administration of this salt in antiperiodic doses often gives rise to convulsions, &c. The claim of comparative infrequency of these symptoms (many authors state they do not occur at all in their experience) with this new remedy is a point well worthy the attention of the profession.

3d. That it rarely causes any irritation of the stomach, and hence its great value in many types of remittent and intermittent fever, periodic neuralgia, etc.

4th. Its continued use rarely induces urticaria or other similar affections, common sequelæ of the use of other Cinchona alkaloids.

5th. It is less unpleasant than the ordinary alkaloids of the Cinchonas, and can be given readily to children. These claims alone certainly entitle Dextro-Quinine to a fair trial at the hands of the profession, and such it seems to be receiving, if we may judge from the many reports at present under publication.

It may be purchased of

Messrs. KEASBEY & MATTISON,
No. 332 North Front Street, Philadelphia,

Who furnish it to physicians by mail at $1.60 per ounce, and of the drug trade generally.

THE

MEDICAL SUMMARY.

VOL. I. JANUARY, 1879. No. 11.

[For the Summary.]

DYSPEPSIA.

BY D. M. CULVER, M. D.

THIS is as formidable a disease as we have to contend with; one we meet with very frequently, and yet one which the average country practitioner has, at times, seen fit to pronounce incurable, especially after it had reached so far as to induce vertigo. Being a disease, the tendency of which is to make the victim so despondent, it is easy to see how much confidence a victim to this disease will naturally have in the physician that affords him relief. And a little theorizing will reveal to our minds the proper remedies, and remedies, too, that will make a cure possible. We know that in dyspepsia we have the following condition of things:

Deficiency of acids proper, making the digestion almost impossible. Then we have *Cardialgia* or "Heart Burn;" increased sensibility of the mucous coat, relaxation of the muscular coat, fermentation, regurgitation of food, and distention or painful feeling of fulness after meals, and, finally, vertigo, as direct results, and the concomitant results of innutrition and non-assimilation as remote. Now, this seems to be a serious train of symptoms, and we have the cause for each. And I know of no one cause that has more to do with inflicting dyspepsia than the habit of constantly pouring fluids down the stomach while eating. The feeling of fulness after meals is caused by fermentation; vertigo by pressure of the distended stomach upon the superior vena cava, retarding the circulation of the brain, and also by the anemia which ensues from indigestion and innutrition.

Now we have the condition of things, and if our treatment be addressed accordingly, success will crown our efforts.

We will give then—

℞. Elix. panc. pep., ℥vj
Elix. valer. ammon., ℥ij
Tr. nux vomica, ℥j
Nitro-muriatic acid, ℥j. M.

Sig.—One tablespoonful before each meal in sweetened water.

At the same time, if there be vertigo, we will give for temporary relief—

℞. Tr. myrrh,
Tr. valerian, aa ℥j
Brom. potass., ℥ij. M.

Sig.—Teaspoonful every four hours.

We must remove causes by *commanding* our patients to abstain from the use of fat meats, condiments, etc.; but most of all induce them to abstain entirely from drinking while serving a meal; for fluids dilute the gastric juice, destroy the influence of saliva, and experience teaches us that it takes less food to satisfy the stomach when a meal is served without water, and hence the stomach is less apt to be overburdened, and at the same time the gastric juice can play its part *undiluted.* These rules must be enjoined, or failure in treatment will be the result. I am no specialist, neither do I belong in the rank of "*Chronic Doctors;*" but I have had considerable experience with the disease, and have tried a variety of remedies faithfully, and I now consider a cure possible, and my successful treatment is just as I have mapped it out in the above; and I give it to the profession in the hope that some brother physician may profit by it, and at the same time do homage to the suffering dyspeptic in his practice.

Carpentersville, Ind.

[For the Summary.]

EVERY PHYSICIAN OUGHT TO BE A SURGEON AND MECHANIC.

BY M. P. GREENSWORD, M. D., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

I BELIEVE that every physician ought to be a surgeon, because it is hard to tell where medicine ends and surgery begins. I also believe that every surgeon ought to try to develop whatever mechanical ingenuity he possesses.

I attended a lady that was afflicted with hypertrophy of the heart. That vital organ became very much enlarged. She was also afflicted with ascites, and soon after both these diseases had produced enlargement of the chest and abdomen, she became pregnant. When the pregnancy had advanced to about the seventh month, she was suddenly taken with violent symptoms of rush of blood to the brain, great difficulty of breathing, coldness of the extremities, palpitation of the heart, and great prostration. As I was away from home at the time these symptoms presented themselves, another physician was called in. He was a homœopathist, and did not know where medicine ends and surgery begins. He sat by the side of the lady, and administered to her occasionally a few sugar pills, and after he had continued to give these pills for two hours, pronounced her better, and left the house. Her husband, being a man of good common sense, knew that she was worse, and sent for another physician, who said, so soon as he saw the patient, that he was too late to save her, but that any physician who was not a perfect fool, and had seen her two hours previously, might have saved her. She was, to speak plainly, drowning out. The three enlargements disturbed the circulation of the blood and so completely prevented the lungs from continuing to act, that she died in less than half an hour, as completely smothered as if she had been drowned in the river or sea. Now if the homœopathist had tapped her as soon as he entered the house a valuable life might have been saved.

I was called to see a little girl, fourteen years of age, afflicted with chorea and that particular symptom of that disease called the dropped hand. I immediately requested the mother to allow me to examine the spine of the child, for I expected all the trouble would be found there. On examination I found that she was afflicted with lateral curvature, and diagnosed the case as a surgical and not a medical one, although she had been dosed with various medicines by several physicians, and like the woman mentioned in the Bible, grew worse in spite of the treatment. I told her father that I would treat the case surgically, and, as he was a cooper by trade, that he could do a great deal to help me. I then had a kind of corset made and fitted bones of hickory in it that were made for me by the child's father. In about three months the curvature of the spine was removed and the child completely cured without taking a grain of medicine.

I had a case of angular curvature of the spine that it would be well to refer to:

This was a girl of twenty-two, who had been treated in the city of

New York, for ulceration of the cervix uteri. Her physician was an able man, and, as far as the uterine trouble was concerned, did well in curing her of her disease. But he did not seem to understand that the reason she was compelled to lie in bed for years (she had been six years in bed when I first saw her), was because of angular curvature in the spine, coupled with inflammation and ulceration of the stomach and intestines, which was so extensive as to cause much pain and soreness from the æsophagus to the rectum. This was caused by the injudicious use of the Tr. Mur. Iron. I made a bed for this girl to lie on. It was composed of boards over which was laid three quilts. I then made a couple of arms to fit the axillæ and another arm for her feet. When she first laid on this bed flat on her back and had the two boards under her arms and her feet on the foot-board, she felt a little pain from the stretching of the spine, but she gradually became more comfortable, and in a few days preferred this posture to any other. I then gave her internally the following remedy, which I consider one of the very best for soothing and healing internal inflammation and ulceration.

℞. Nitric acid, gtt.v
Pulv. golden seal, grs.v
Best gum acacia, ℥j
Aqua pluvialis, ℥vj. M.

A teaspoonful an hour before each meal.

In six months she was perfectly cured, and has remained so for ten years. While she was getting better she would remark, I am healed down to such and such a place, placing her hand over the part. Before she got entirely well, pieces of the mucous membrane of the intestines came away that had the appearance of a snake's skin, showing how extensive must have been the disease in these organs.

I do not believe in depending very much on mechanical instruments made by others, but on our own ingenuity Borrowed garments do not fit well. When I see a fine surgical instrument, I say here is a fine principle illustrated, and I make that principle applicable to the particular case I am treating. Some of my best surgical instruments were either made by myself or some mechanic who followed my instructions. They suit me best, but may not suit others.

In the treatment of eye diseases, I often see a lamentable amount of ignorance, and often behold the truth illustrated that fools rush in where angels fear to tread. How often have I seen regular physicians who ought to thoroughly understand their profession, undertake to cure cases of granulations, conjunctivitis and purulent ophthalmia by internal medicine alone. Sometimes they use poultices. I hope the

day will come when it will be made a penal offense for any regular physician to apply poultices to the eyes. I have seen so many eyes when the cornea was covered up completely by leucoma, and the patient rendered perfectly blind, by some physician who ought to either give up his profession, or go back to college and study eye diseases. In some cases I have been obliged to remove the eyes that were destroyed by such treatment in order to save the sound ones. I am thoroughly disgusted with such ignorance. When the conjunctiva is very much inflamed and swelled, I often scarify it freely, and use a wash of opium water (made by boiling opium in water and applied when cold), alternated with one made of about one grain of sulph. cadmium to three ounces of water, and give very powerful cathartics, which I prefer to blood-letting. I find that eyes sometimes become atrophied, and become as small as a pea, by the injudicious use of the cups and scarifications as well as by the applications of leeches.

By my treatment, as stated, I have not lost an eye from the effects of purulent ophthalmia or conjunctivitis in twenty-one years, although I have treated some terrible cases. In one case where I was called very late the eyeball did burst, but the opening was small and at the inner canthus, and not at the lower part of the eye, and therefore but little of the vitreous humor escaped, and the child's eye was not permanently injured. Oh! when will some physicians find out that there is a vast difference between the treatment of an acute and chronic case of eye disease—the acute needing much milder treatment than the chronic. I had an interesting case of conjunctivitis a few days ago. A conductor on the H. R. R. R. got a hot spark from a locomotive in his eye. It produced much inflammation. After removing the spark, I gave the opium wash, alternated with the sulph. cadmium and the cathartic medicine, but at the inner canthus of the right eye the conjunction of the eyeball remained swollen and inflamed and kept the puncta so inflamed that the lachrymal sac could not receive the tears, but they filled the eye, producing epiphæa or watery eye, and rolled down the cheek. I scarified the inflamed conjunction freely, and instantly the pain ceased, the lachrymal sac was opened, and in a few days the eye became sound and well. If there was less quackery in the professsion, there would also be less out of it. Too many physicians are like the quack, who when called to see a man who had a splinter of wood driven into his brain, said that he could not remove it for fear of killing the patient; but that he would give him medicine to melt it in his head.

[For the Summary.]

TYPHO-MALARIAL FEVER—HAVE I NAMED IT CORRECTLY?

BY C. H. YELVINGTON, M. D.

We have had a peculiar fever in this locality which has in general been called by most of the physicians typhoid, and yet it wants many of the characteristics of that fever, although its complications are many and varied. We find in all of them a marked periodicity, simulating true malarial fever; the chill, hot, and sweating stages following each other with more or less severity. And as a rule it has been confined to or near water courses, or in close proximity to inland lakes. Its first complication early in the season was usually pulmonary, with a severe pain in the lungs, with cough. Later in the season enteric symptoms commenced to manifest themselves, having very much the appearance of true enteric fever; and yet we found the exacerbations of malarial fever associated with it. Some of the enteric difficulties I am sure were produced or aggravated by domestic treatment before calling a physician, as when I found a broad, flat, red, tremulous tongue, fissured crosswise, with bloated, tender, loose bowels, I was sure to find on inquiry that physic of some kind had been administered, and as a rule these cases were the most difficult to handle, and the longest time in convalescing. And now in the latter part of November we still find the same fever, with throat implications of nearly every grade, from simple inflammatory and tonsillitis to true diphtheritic exudations. covering the uvula and tonsils. So far, although I have had over one hundred cases of all the several varieties to treat, my success has been all that could be desired, as not a funeral procession or burial of one of them has so far occurred, although in some cases it seemed as though it was hoping against hope of a recovery.

But what about the treatment?

The first variety was, as a rule, treated with the tr. of gentian quinquefloria as an antiperiodic. If the pulse was full and bounding, it was combined with gelseminum, if small and feeble, or undulating, it was combined with aconite; and if there was severe pain in the head, sometimes belladonna was added. For lung implications Bryonia alba sanguinaria and macrotys were the remedies usually resorted to, and gave the best satisfaction, except in some very old cases, where the pulse was intermittent, as is frequently the case with old

people. I then gave Cereus grandiflorus or C. bonplondi in combination with a tr. of the great laurel (Kalmia maximum).

In the enteric variety, the same gentian combinations as an antiperiodic and febrifuge to meet special indications, and tr. of nux vomica and tr. of podophyllum aa. gtt. x. to xx., aqua ʒiij. every two hours, alternated with the gent. mixture. Where especially indicated, sulphite of soda, or potass. chloras were also used. In a few, where stimulus was needed, the comp. tr. of capsicum et myrrh was given as necessity required.

In the diphtheritic cases I almost invariably use,

℞. Mercury cyanuret ʒd dec., gr. ij.
Aqua, ʒiij. M.
S.—A tablespoonful every hour or two hours.

This will positively remove diphtheritic exudations even in the worst cases of diphtheria, without swabbing or penciling the throat. Also use as constitutional remedies, as indicated in inflamed throats, phytolacca, baptisia, and eucalyptus, as indicated, either alone or in combination. To control the periodicity, the gentian quinquefloria has in my hands proved superior to any other remedy; and I find the concentrated tincture, which I prepare myself, superior to any fluid extract I have been able to procure or obtain. In all cases I support my patients by a generous diet.

Susquehanna, Pa.

[For the Summary.]

ADMINISTRATION OF VERATRUM VIRIDE AND ACONITUM NAPELLUS.

BY W. H. BENTLEY, M. D., LL.D., OF VALLEY OAK, KY.

I HAVE recently seen a statement in some medical journal, to the effect that the writer of the article had been engaged in a case in which veratrum was indicated. He administered the drug in the usual manner, but it failed to produce the desired effect. After prolonged and repeated trials, it occurred to the mind of the doctor that the inefficiency of the drug, in that case, was due to excess of acid in the patient's stomach; he therefore administered an alkali in sufficient quantity to neutralize the acid, after which the veratrum very readily and rapidly produced its usual constitutional effects.

Cases similar to the above frequentiy occur, and I have witnessed several myself; but there are two other conditions of the system in which the administration of veratrum is equally as inefficient as in that of an excessively acid stomach. In one of these, veratrum is *positively contra indicated.* These conditions have been occasionally pointed out by eclectic writers, but so far as my recollection serves me now, I have seen no mention among the writings of the so-called "regular physicians." Besides, so far as my observation has extended, the subject does not appear to have been very generally considered among physicians. I hope, therefore, that I may be pardoned for calling the attention of your readers to this very important matter.

There is a condition, often present in diseased persons, in which the mucous membrane of the stomach is completely overlaid by a tenacious mucus. Now, "it is not the business of the mucous membrane," as Dr. Thomas King Chambers remarks, "to secrete mucus in this form, but merely to secrete moisture," but in sudden suppression of perspiration, the effete matter may be *driven inward* and *thrown upon the mucous membrane*, producing the result above mentioned, and this condition may extend itself to the *entire mucous surface* of the whole alimentary canal. This often happens from exposure to cold, sudden changes of temperature or of humidity, and is nearly always the case in diarrhœa, cholera, cholera morbus, and the adynamic fevers, and in short, wherever and whenever there is a *passive* or *electro-negative* condition—lowered vitally. In this state of things, it is exceedingly difficult to bring the system under the influence of *veratrum*, or indeed, any other drug. There is often present nausea, and sometimes vomiting, and if neither of these exists, the drug often remains *inert* while the disease continues to ravage and the patient to languish. Who has not witnessed this again and again? Who, that has practiced physic for several years, has not witnessed death after a protracted illness, just because the medicine administered "never produced the desired effect," if indeed any effect at all?

When the patient is suffering from this excess of mucus, or if I have reason to suspect that he is, it is my rule, and has been for several years, to administer *bayberry*,(*Myrica cerifera*) in some form. For this purpose I prepare an infusion of the powdered bark. I usually take about a tablespoonful of the powder and put into a tea cup. This is then filled half full of boiling water, covered, and set away to cool, or even to get cold. I frequently sweeten it, and if

not contra-indicated, add some whisky or brandy. For an adult, the dose from one to two tablespoonfuls, repeated every half hour, or every hour, as occasion requires, until the morbid condition of the stomach is removed. Stir well before each dose.

Bayberry is both astringent and stimulant. By its astringency it *turns down* the mucus, and by its stimulating properties the mucous membrane is revitalized, acidity of the stomach, if existing, removed, and the entire alimentary canal prepared to receive, retain and absorb other medicines.

I could cite many cases from my notes in support of my position, but I feel quite sure that a *trial* of the plan will be more convincing. "Experience is the best teacher; demonstration the best proof."

The remaining condition to which I wish to refer, and the one in which I remarked above that veratrum is "*positively contra-indicated,*" is one depending upon the muscular state of the heart, or rather on the condition of the muscular fibres of that organ. Veratrum reduces the rapidity of the pulse when the muscular fibre of the heart is too tense, and then it acts by means of relaxation. This condition of the heart is indicated by a rapid, full, and bounding pulse. In this condition, veratrum is indicated, provided this state of things is not the result of organic lesion; and when thus indicated, it may be administered with much confidence. But if the relaxed condition of the heart's muscular fibre above described be present, veratrum, by producing additional relaxation, would only add to the already existing mischief. This condition is shown by a small, weak, thready, yielding and rapid pulse. In this condition, the remedy *par excellence* is aconite, and it may be given with every hope of success. It produces its effects by stimulating and "toning up" the over relaxed fibres of the heart, its mode of action being precisely the reverse of that of veratrum.

A few years ago I was called to a consultation with a physician much my senior. In fact, he had been engaged in the practice of medicine longer than I had lived. He was very dogmatic, and on the slightest hint of a difference of opinion regarding his own views, always appealed, with great emphasis, to *his experience.* The patient was a lady about thirty years old, and had been ill for some weeks with typho-malarial fever. On my arrival, I found the doctor in waiting, and he had already administered three doses of veratrum. The pulse was at 140, very weak and yielding. I proposed aconite, but he positively refused to make the change, alleging that a dose or two more would restore the pulse to a normal condition; and he em-

phasized the statement that he had given it to many thousand patients, and over a period of twenty years, without a single failure. We returned to the sick chamber, when he gave a fourth dose. This sent the pulse to 200. Not satisfied with this, he administered the fifth dose. This produced an alarming state of things. The patient became deathly pale, and nearly unable to move. A cold sweat stood in large beaded drops upon the forehead. The respiration was hurried and labored, and the pulse so weak as to be nearly imperceptible, even too rapid to be counted. She also vomited much and very hard. At this crisis the lion-hearted doctor became intensely alarmed, and anxiously besought me to do all in my power to relieve what *he considered* his dying patient. I at once adminietered brandy and sulph. morphia. She soon rallied, and the morphia having destroyed the action of the veratrum, so far as to relieve vomiting, we gave a few doses of aconite, which were followed by the desired result.

[For the Summary]

CHELIDONIAM MAJUS—GREAT CELANDINE.*

CHELIDONIAM, like sanguinaria, contains chelerytherin, a principle that has a specific affinity for the liver, portal system, lungs, and kidneys. It increases the circulation of the fluids of the portal system, and in the lymphatic vessels, glands of the bowels, and hence, causes a more active metamorphosis of the vegetative system at large. Rademacher says that it acts upon the internal structure of the liver. It, however, has the power, in large doses, of exciting the entire arterial and capillary systems, much like aconite in small doses. It is a valuable liver remedy, and cures bilious headache arising from obstruction of the action of that organ. It has also proven a very positive remedy for some sick-headaches located in the eyebrows or temples, but generally periodical headaches yield more readily to gelseminum. This remedy has considerable reputation in inflammation of the eyes. But its chief value is in diseases of the liver. Whenever there is pain in the liver, this remedy is indicated. Dose, 20 gtts.

*An excerpt from "New Medicines," a work by Prof. I. G. M. Goss, M. D. Published by Parke, Davis & Co., at Detroit, Michigan.

[For the Summary.]

METRORRHAGIA.

BY S. S. STAUFER, M. D.

IN SUMMARY No. 9., p. 211, we find, "Treatment of Metrorrhagia by Plugging the Cervical Canal." That stopping the source of this issue, instead of the fountains or vagina by tampon, should at this advanced age be handed to America by Great Britain, and apparently so new that our editor observes and copies it, is worthy our special attention. The author says "he brings the cervix into view, and passes into it two or three small pieces of cotton tied by a thread, and then covers the whole cervix with two or three large pieces, which are left in close contact with the os upon withdrawal of the instrument." The work thus done is apparently done well. But from the text we infer that we have not under this head to deal with hemorrhages resulting from pregnancy where the canal is freely open.

But the canal in a case of metrorrhagia is no more easy to penetrate than in ordinary inflamations, and sometimes even more difficult. By the touch it is commonly impossible, hence we are told that we must see.

If the physician plunges within the blood-filled vagina any of the valvular speculums, and expands the plates, the flow is liable to increase, and if not, he is still incapable to clear up the os by dipping up the fluid with sponges. In the glass, or Ferguson's speculum, we all know that the entire cervix can seldom be brought in full view for want of sufficient calibre, even when no hemorrhage exists. Against this emergency I have provided with my thin shell, hard rubber speculums. The readers of the SUMMARY are liable to be called to such every minute, and yet comparatively few have procured them.

In this place it would undoubtedly be very interesting to quote largely from the higher authorities, but with the present space allotted to me I can scarcely venture to touch it. Let every reader whom this number reaches become a subscriber, and the editor will further enlarge these pages, and I will stand at his side at least for one year in the gynecological department.

According to my index the word metrorrhagia is not found in Byford's or Hodge's first editions. Neither have I as yet found it in Emmett's recent large volume. Barnes' Ed. 1, alludes to it a num-

ber of times, and says—p. 89: "Metrorrhagia means very much the same thing as flooding. It is used to express a copious flow of blood not obviously associated with menstruation." Thomas' Ed. 4., p. 602, appears to have struck the key-note upon its very centre, when he says, "A patient who menstruates too profusely is said to suffer from menorrhagia, while one who loses blood, not only at menstrual periods, but in the intervals, is said to suffer from metrorrhagia." The actual or dangerous flow has to be arrested by plugging the cervical canal (Emmett, p. 552), tampons or therapeutic agents, or whatever is at hand at the time being; we may then study into the cause, original source, and probable consequences.

Menstruation. Emmett gives the average duration about five days, and maintains, as our experience corroborates, that the duration is less in normal than abnormal. Thomas, p. 90, gives the duration two, three, or four days. He evidently means normal menstruation.

When bloody discharges linger from this period to near the next, threatening with hemorrhages at every careless motion, or start up from the most delicate touch by the sound or probe within the cervical canal, they can according to these authorities be no more menstruations, and in fact, are seldom found except when abrasions or ulcerations exist in the cervical canal, cancer, polypus, or other abnormal growths in the background.

Barnes says, p. 89, "But a mucous membrane once set bleeding easily goes on pouring off blood. It may be likened, and indeed often is so by patients, to the turning on of a tap." Close observation will confirm this assertion.

The treatment, yet not given by any of the text books, is extremely simple. In place of the per chlo. or per sulph. of iron, we have already the prepared Monsell's solution. This may be penciled, pure, with a delicate camel's hair brush within the cervical canal while the hemorrhage continues, and it will become diluted with the flow.

During the intermission, to guard against subsequent hemorrhages, it may be reduced with glycerine, with which it admirably mixes. The os may be brought in view by any speculum that will do it. The number of applications depends on circumstances; one or two often suffice, about six hours apart.

The application of Monsell's solution not only arrests the hemorrhage or protacted flow, but also allays the anxiety of the patient, gives two or three weeks time for the nervous system to recuperate and the constitution to recover, likewise is one of the best ulcer heal-

ing elements. The patient will pass over the next period unconcerned, unless the organ is too much out of the line of circulation from displacements: even the correction of this is no longer difficult.

We have thus already made an important step in simplifying gynecology, and to a great extent by the support of the higher authorities. I become daily more convinced that we have gynecology almost to perfection if pruned and purged from superfluities in our libraries.

Philadelphia, Pa.

[For the Summary.]

FOUR GYNECOLOGICAL FACTS NOT USUALLY MENTIONED IN TEXT-BOOKS.

BY O. E. HERRICK, M. D.

(*a*) HOW TO MAKE A VAGINAL EXAMINATION.

We often hear physicians tell of difficulty in reaching the os in making digital examinations, and indeed there *is* often difficulty in doing so, with the patient on her back, or side, with her face towards the operator; especially if the person making the examination has short fingers. That difficulty is easily overcome if the patient is placed upon her side, (either right or left) with one or both knees drawn up, while the operator sits behind her and makes the examination from behind. In this position the os is easily accessible, and can be reached in from 2½ to 3 inches from the vulva.

(*b*). HOW TO MAKE AN OCULAR INSPECTION OF THE OS UTERI WITHOUT A SPECULUM.

Put the patient in Sims' position, and with the two front fingers of the right hand retract the posterior vaginal walls exactly as with a Sims' speculum, when a good view of the os can be obtained; oftentimes one wishes to make a specular examination when he does not have his speculum with him; under such circumstances the fingers will many times answer every purpose the air enters the vagina and distends it just the same as when a Sims' speculum is used. In this way the posterior wall of the vagina is retracted somewhat, which brings the os uteri considerably nearer the vulva than it otherwise would be, and if the posterior wall was *not* retracted, it would still be more accessible from behind; this is easily seen when one remembers that the direction of the vagina is

upward and *backward.* With a woman upon her back, her os uteri is more inaccessible than in any other position she could get into, and yet that is the position almost always choosen for both digital and ocular examinations. Many men who have practiced medicine thirty or forty years still put their patients upon their backs to examine them; indeed I do not remember to have seen over three or four men who are in the habit of practicing the other method. Whoever tries this way will never return to the other. Students are almost invariably taught to place patients upon their backs, or sides, and make examinations from the front, and not one in a dozen *ever reaches the os* until after they have been long in practice. They should be taught to make it the other way, and then they would know what it was like before they got into practice, and would immediately recognize it by the touch.

(*c*) PASSING OF THE FEMALE CATHETER.

When from any cause it becomes necessary to pass the female catheter, much delicacy as well as skill and patience is required, and if possible, ocular inspection should be avoided, and the instrument introduced by touch alone, under the dress or bed-clothes. The accomplishment of the above fact is well nigh impossible at times, even to the most experienced, while the young doctor in his first attempt is almost sure to get in a perspiration before he experiences the gratification of feeling the instrument slip into the patient's urethra. All this trouble comes from following the universal direction, which directs that the finger be moved in the mesial line until it touches the urethral orifice, which will be felt as a slight surrounding elevation, with a center depression. The direction would be well enough, but for the trouble in *finding* said "slight elevation with center depression," without the aid of the eyes. Now a plan much easier than the above, is to introduce the finger into the vagina, upon the anterior wall of which will be felt a small but distinct ridge, the urethra; and by moving downwards upon that ridge with the finger the orifice is casily reached and the catheter directly introduced. Any one, whether experienced or otherwise, by following the above directions, can accomplish the operation without either trouble or waste of time.

(*d*) INTRODUCTION OF PESSARIES.

This operation is almost always performed with the patient upon her back, and the failure of many pessaries in the hands of operators is not so much the fault of the instrument, as of the person applying it. With a woman upon her back it requires not a little knack to properly adjust a support or pessary without inflicting upon the

patient unnecessary pain, as the weight of the uterus in that position makes it naturally gravitate towards the back, and it must be lifted up before a pessary can be placed; no easy matter in such a position, and often imperfectly accomplished, to the *patient's cost.*

Now the adjusting of a pessary or supporter of any kind should always be done with the patient in *Sims' position* upon *her side* with *knees drawn up,* or in the *knee-breast* position; for the reason that the uterus is most accessible in these positions, and that the air being admitted by the retraction of the posterior vaginal wall, and perineum, distends the vagina, and keeps the uterus in the normal position by the air pressure while the instrument is being placed. One thing more should always be kept in mind when choosing or placing a pessary or supporter, *i. e.*, that none of the uterine ligaments exert a particle of influence in preventing a sinking down of the uterus into the pelvis; the uterus may even protrude at the vulva, and yet none of its ligaments be upon the stretch. The only support to that *organ upward is the vagina,* and the retentive power of the abdominal cavity—that power perhaps furnished by the influence of respiration upon the diaphragm, which operates as a tight valve to the abdominal cavity. The only office of the uterine ligaments is to prevent that organ from tipping over; they act exactly like the guy ropes in hoisting a liberty pole—who for a moment wonld contend that *they* would prevent the pole from sinking down endways if there was no resistance offered by the ground.

45 Lafayette street, Greenville, Mich.

[For the Summary.]

DIPHTHERITIS.

BY S. F. SMITH, M. D.

EDITOR SUMMARY: As Dr. Staufer admits that diphtheritis is a blood disease, and that the patches in the throat are exudations from the blood, I have nothing more to say on these two points.

I still feel that it is my duty to urge physicians everywhere to use quinine, iron and potash in treating the disease, for if they will use these remedies as I have indicated, they will never lose a single case. I have treated eleven cases since writing my last article on diphtheritis, and my patients are all now well.

The following notices, clipped from our local papers, will show how our *fungi theory* doctors are getting along:

DIED.—Of diphtheria, on the 21st inst., Willie Scott, an orphan under the care of Mr. Joseph Robinson, aged 12 years. That dread disease came upon this little boy while attending school at Bridgeport.

Also, on the 14th inst., of diphtheria, Josie, youngest daughter of Michael Parker, aged nineteen months.

If these children, and several others who have died here of diphtheria lately, had been treated with quinine, iron and potash, they would now be alive and well.

When you shall have read the above, and the following quotations, I hope you will excuse me for writing on diphtheirtis again :

"Diphtheria, in its worst form, is prevailing here to an alarming extent. Several young children have died with it in the past few days."

"The frightful ravages of diphtheria which have been going on in Russia for several years, are on the increase in some places. The percentage of mortality far exceeds that of births."

Frankfort, Ky.

CHRYSOPHANIC ACID IN PSORIASIS AND OTHER ALLIED SKIN DISEASES.

BY A. F. PATTEE, M. D., BOSTON, MASS.

CHRYSOPHANIC acid is one of the most useful and important therapeutical agents we have in the treatment of certain intractable diseases. I have treated many cases of psoriasis, herpes, eczema, impetigo, lichen, and pityriasis, which have been of long duration, and had resisted other well-tried means, especially psoriasis. Three cases of more than ten years duration, whose bodies were almost entirely covered with scales, were cured after three weeks treatment.

The acid can be used in connection with simple cerate, cod-liver oil, sweet oil, vaseline, etc.

℞. Chrysoph[illegible] acid, ½ to 2 ounces.
Vaseline, 1 ounce. M.
Sig.—Use on the diseased parts night and morning.

Thirty grains of the acid is the smallest quantity used, and one hundred and twenty is the largest that will be required. In children suffering from scaly eczema, this ointment has been very successful. In three cases of pityriasis of the face of more than six years duration, this ointment quickly cured. Herpulic and eczematous eruptions around the anus, prepuce, and vulva, that are so stubborn to cure, rapidly improve after using this ointment, and are soon cured.

In chronic ulcers of the leg from varicose veins or other causes, the following will prove an excellent application.

℞. Ol. Terebinth, 1 ounce.
Acid Chrysophanic, 1 drachm. M.

Sig.—Apply with camel's hair pencil, then cover the ulcers with the ointment.

Renew every day for three days, then thickly apply oxide zinc ointment three times a day; use no soap or water about the limb, but if the ointment crusts on the leg, remove it with sweet oil.—*Medical Brief.*

EDITORIAL NOTES.

SPECIAL TO ADVERTISERS.

BESIDES our already large and rapidly-increasing regular circulation, we mail each month a large number of specimen copies. In this way we carefully canvass State after State. This system makes the SUMMARY one of the very best mediums for advertisers.

We will give you space on very liberal terms, direct.

MALTINE.

MALTINE is the nutritive element extracted by a peculiar process from barley, wheat and oats, and is said to contain, unimpaired, all the medicinal and nutritious principles of these cereals. Maltine thus prepared is certainly rich in the nitrogenous constituents. We have made use of Maltine and several of its compounds in cases where its use seemed to be indicated, with good results, and we believe it to be a perfect food remedy, and to aid very much in the reconstruction process where the system has been enfeebled by exhausting disease. In some forms of dyspepisia and other diseases where an easily digested and assimilated food is demanded, Maltine will be one of the most appropiative remedies. We have used Maltine and its combinations in convalescence from fevers, in general debility with a low state of vital force, and were astonished in how short a time it built up the system.

Our object in writing the above is not only to call attention to the use of Maltine as manufactured by Reed & Carnrick, of New

York, but also to ask written reports. The range of its application is so extensive that abundant opportunities present themselves for every one to determine its value.

SACCHARATED EXTRACTS.

THE manufacture of these extracts is comparatively a new idea in the way of preparing drugs for medical purposes. They are claimed to be of uniform strength, having the quantity of solid extracts and percentage of active principles ascertained. In cases where even a small proportion of alcohol would be objectionable, these extracts would be of great value. They are very convenient: a variety of them can be carried in your pocket case. We have made use of several, and found them perfectly reliable. They are made by the Wheeler Chemical Works, 86 Clark street, Chicago, who will furnish circulars, samples, and prices to any one mentioning the MEDICAL SUMMARY.

CHANGE OF LOCALITY.

Dr. S. S. STAUFER has purchased the large and commodious residence, 624 Franklin street, Philadelphia, near the 9th and Green streets, Bound Brook, New York, Lehigh Valley and North Pennsylvania Depot. Physicians arriving at or departing from this depot, have but five minutes walk to consult the doctor and examine his instruments in full.

RECEIVED from Parke, Davis & Co., *Manufacturing Chemists*, of Detroit, Mich., a package containing samples of the following:

Trumphet plant. Sarracenia flava, fluid extract of the root. This plant is a native of Florida. 'Tis said in cases of genuine diarrhœa, this remedy has seldom failed to effect a speedy and permanent cure.

Liquor ergotæ purificatus. See advertising page.

Gurjun balsam, ostilago maidis. Fluid extract. Properties analogous to ergot of rye.

Glycerated dialyzed iron.

Kava kava. Fluid extract.

Wahoo. Euonymus Atropurpureus, fluid extract of the bark of the

root, and not of the bark of the tree, as the above manufacturers claim never to have had the bark of the tree in stock.

☞A VERY large number of specimen copies of the SUMMARY are sent out each month; all who receive such should not fail to subscribe at once,in order to receive it regularly during 1880.

☞We would respectfully request our readers to send us communications for publication. Short, practical, and reliable articles always wanted.

☞WHEN you write to advertisers, please always mention the SUMMARY.

BOOK NOTICES.

NEW MEDICINES AND THEIR SPECIFIC THERAPEUTICS, by Prof. I. J. M. Goss, A. M , M. D., of Marietta, Ga.

This a small volume of about one hundred and ninety pages. A valuable work on new medicines, full of practical information, treats mostly of indigenous remedies such as the author has found by a long experience to be very valuable in the treatment of disease. The latest of the new remedies have been well considered. Prof. Goss has been a careful investigator in therapeutics, "a walking materia medica." The work is almost indispensable to the progressive practicing physician. Price, in cloth, $1.25. Sent post paid. Geo. S, Davis, publisher. Detroit, Mich.

REPORT OF THE ADAMS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY, by J. N. C. O'Neal, M. D.

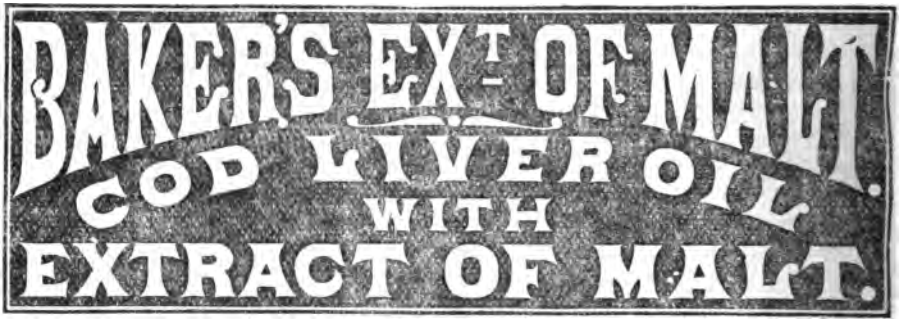
Reprint from transactions of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. Dr. O'Neal gave to the state society a very creditable report of his county in connection with an interesting report on rectal alimentation and medication.

HOW TO STUDY PHRENOLOGY, With Hints on Co-operative Observation and Practice; Directions for the Formation of Societies, with Constitution and By-Laws; References to the best Text-books, etc. Also, An Outline of the Principles of Phrenology, by H. S.

Drayton, A. M., editor of the *Phrenological Journal*, with forty illustrations.

Price, in paper, 10c. Send the price, in stamps, to the publishers, S. R. Wells & Co., 737 Broadway, N. Y.

SOME IMPORTANT TOPICAL REMEDIES AND THEIR USE IN THE TREATMENT OF SKIN DISEASES, by John V. Shoemaker, A. M., M. D. Reprint from Transactions of Pennsylvania State Medical Society.



Above Preparations are put up in Full Pint Bottles, retailing for $1.00,

AND WITH OUR OTHER SPECIALTIES,

Baker's Pure Cod-Liver Oil,

Cod-Liver Oil with Phosphate of Lime,

Cod-Liver Oil with Phos. Lime and Wild Cherry,

Will be supplied by the Wholesale Trade generally.

BARLETT'S PILE SUPPOSITORIES. **An Astringent and Balsam, combined** in most convenient form for application—rapidly gaining favor with physicians. Descriptive circular and endorsements mailed on request. Boxes of 14 Suppositories to Physicians, 75 cents by mail.

[Established 1830.] JNO. C. BAKER & CO., Philadelphia.

MICROSCOPES FOR PHYSICIANS.

WALE'S new working Microscope is original in design, and the lowest-priced Microscope of really good quality in market. Send for Illustrated Catalogue free.

Industrial Publication Co., 14 Dey St., N. Y.

THE LONDON LANCET

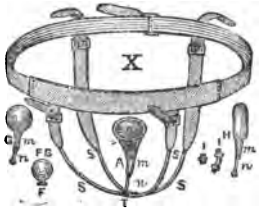
Is the oldest Medical Journal in the English language, and the recognized exponent of Medical Science all over the world. The largest and cheapest Medical Journal in the country—$5.00 per year. Send for prospectus. Specimen Copies 25 cents each. Address,

The London Lancet, 14 Dey St., N. Y.

The American reprint now contains **all** the Medical matter of the original edition.

STAUFER'S
HARD RUBBER UTERINE INSTRUMENTS.

SPRING STEM SUPPORTERS.
1.



Prices.—Spring Stem Prolapsus and Procidentia Cup A, on Covered Silk Elastic and Coutil Finished Belt X, $7.00. On Z, Fig. 5, $9.00. On Y, Coutil, $8.00; and on Y, Cotton, $7.00.

Spring Stem, Globe Top G, Oblong H, or I U, the same on either belt as A.

Retroversion F, on X, or Y, Cotton, $8.00. On Y, Coutil, $9.00, and on Z, $7.00.

Anteversion, Solid Stem C, or Solid Stem Globe Top G, on X, or Y, Cotton, $5.50. On Y, Coutil, $6.50, and on Z, $4.50 only.

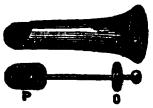
Rules.—The Stem Supporters Fig. 1 and 5, are only sold complete and on any of the belts selected. The Speculums, Fig. 6, only with the conductors. Globe B, or Cup D, either separate, or in connection with Stem Supporters.

Elastic Gums N S, are mailed, 2 at 20 cts.; 4 at 35 cts.; and Springs at 3 cts. each.

Abdominal Supporter.
3.

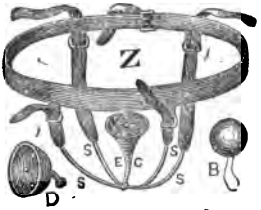
Price—Coutil, $3.00.
" Cotton, 2.00.

Hard Rubber Speculums and Conductor.
6.



Sizes—1, 1 3.16, 1 6.16 and 1 9.16, Flesh color enameled. Price, $2.50 each.

SOLID STEM SUPPORTER.
E. C.—*5.*—(Economy.)

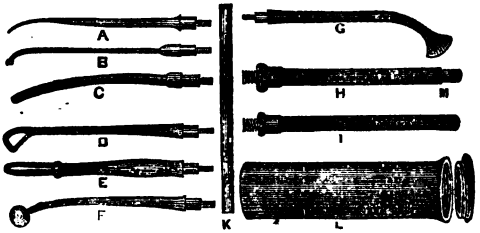


$1.50 $1.50

Price.—Permanent, Curved Stem Cup E C, on elastic webbing Z, $4.50. On X, or Y, cotton, $5.50, and Y, coutil, $6.50.

No expense has been saved to give even the Economical Supporter all possible advantages.

HARD RUBBER UTERINE EXAMINING CASE.
12.



Prices.—Full case, $8.00; Quill Caustic Holder H, or Camel's Hair Brush Holder and Case I, each $1.00. Any two of the first seven, with centre piece K, $2.50.

N. B.—The figures on these engravings correspond with those on the full Catalogue plate.

Selection.—The success of a Uterine Corrector and Supporter depends on the size and style. If a cup, it must be modelled after the junction of the axis of the uterus and vagina, or the cervix will ride on the anterior edge of the cup. I U, Fig. 1, is a fair representation of this adaptation and border cup. In cases of slight Anteversions and slight Retroversions, deep cups may be called for, and in most cases the more elevation with them corrects the trouble. The cups are usually selected by giving the full diameter across the top, thus for Virgins, 1¼ to 1⅝; Multiparæ, 1⅝ to 2, and Procidentia to 2¼ inches and over some times. ***Belts***—For X, and Z, waist measure to be given, and Y, hip measure.

Anteversion C, Fig. 1—This had been remodelled a number of times, and the fenestrated top found best to remain in position.

Retroversion E.—This has likewise passed through many changes until it arrived at its present efficiency. The broad lever, lifts up the fundus, while the cup corrects the prolapsus and holds the uterus, by a double elastic motion, if a spring stem. Small, long stem. Globe Tops G, Fig. 1, are placed with success against the sensitive fundus, after everything else been intolerable.

Intra Uterine Stem Cup I U.—The stem locks in a square socket after the cup is in position. This is safer than all other contrivances, but is seldom required, since such ample provision is made in this Series to correct Retroversion through the posterior cul-de-sac.

Cystocele and Rectocele.—These are successfully drawn up by large, hollow and light Globe Tops G, or Oblong H, Fig. 1.

Cup D, Fig. 5—Supplements E C, similar to Shifting Top A, when transformed into A D, Fig. 1.

Globe B, Fig. 5.—This is a mere hard rubber shell, with all the objectionable features of the former glass globes overcome, and is now again a popular pessary.

Speculum, Fig. 6—The conductor with hollow bulb P, is shown separate, and in position. By the conductor a larger size may be introduced; this together with the thin shell, gives a sufficient calibre to embrace the entire cervix within the mouth of the speculum. The polished edge facilitates the enclosure of the cervix by rotation.

Examining Case, Fig. 12.—Sounds A, B, C, Movers D, F, and G, with Swab E, will screw on K, and on M, of H, and form instruments 12 inches long. L, encases the 10 pieces—Wt. 4 oz.

Belt Y, Fig. 3.—Is made to order of any size and strength, to support the stem supporter and pendulous abdomen. Hip Straps S S, are elastic.

Mailed on receipt of quotation prices, and all the hard rubber parts on the full Catalogue exchanged to meet any indication, and cover the purchaser's risk.

Correspondents will please name this Journal

S. S. STAUFER, D. D.
624 Franklin St., above Green, West side,
Near 9th & Green Sts. (or Bound Brook) New York Depot.

THE MEDICAL SUMMARY.

A monthly journal, devoted to practical medicine and the collateral sciences, new preparations, etc.

Brief, condensed and reliable. Contains the latest information likely to be of practical and permanent value.

Subscription price, $1.00 per year, in advance. Single copies, 10 cents.

R. H. ANDREWS, M. D.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
P. O. Box 180. *Lansdale, Pa.*

N. H. ANDERS,

MANUFACTURER and DEALER in all Kinds of

CABINET FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERED GOODS, &C.,

KNOWN AS CONCERT HALL FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

1217 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Branch Store, 1134 Market Street.

Largest Assortment. Most Reliable Goods. Lowest Prices.

N. H. ANDERS, 1217 Chestnut Street, Phila.

"Indispensable to the Library, Physician, Clergyman, Lawyer, Editor, Teacher, Student, and all of any calling in life who desire knowledge."

Encyclopædia Britannica,

American Reprint.

NINTH EDITION.

This great work is beyond comparison superior in its elaborate and exhaustive character to all similar works. The contributors are the most distinguished and original thinkers and writers of the present and of the past. This issue is the ninth revision in a space of over 100 years since its inception, and this reprint, a copy in every particular of the British edition, is the best and cheapest work ever offered to the American people. The articles are written in a most attractive style, and the quantity of matter in each volume is *one-third* greater per volume than in any other Cyclopædia sold at the same rates. The work contains thousands of Engravings on Steel and Wood, and is printed from entirely new type made expressly for it. It will be comprised in 21 imperial octavo volumes, 8 of which are now ready, and the succeeding volumes will be issued at the rate of 3 a year. **Price per volume, cloth binding, $5.** Sold only by subscription. For Specimen Pages apply to the Publishers.

J. M. STODDART & CO.,
727 Chestnut St., Phila.

AGENTS WANTED. Best Terms.

THE NEW YORK PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY

ASK THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION TO THE

VIBURNUM COMPOUND.

THE FORMULA OF DR. HAYDEN.

Author of the Original Formula of the "Compound Phosphorus Pills."

This admirable preparation of the Viburnum Opulus has been before the Medical profession for the past fifteen years, and has been extensively employed by the physicians of all schools throughout New England and the Middle States, and during that time we have never, in a single instance, received a complaint of its want of efficacy in the special affections for which it is recommended. As an anti-spasmodic, nervine, and as a tonic in uterine troubles, it has met the wants of medical practitioners in an eminent degree, and given more universal satisfaction in the treatment of DYSMENORRHŒA than any one or all other preparations usually employed. In all painful affections of the stomach and bowels its action is immediate, rarely failing to afford relief in from fifteen minutes to half an hour. The Viburnum Compound contains *no preparation of opium or other narcotic*, and it may be administered freely in doses of one to two teaspoonfuls, and repeated every fifteen or twenty minutes, without any unpleasant after effects, or causing any anxiety in the mind of the prescriber of having given an over dose. The Viburnum Compound is as essential in the physician's visiting case as MORPHIA or QUINIA, and it will be so appreciated. It is not offensive to the taste or stomach, and is acceptable to children.

The Viburnum Compound is Dispensed by all Reliable Apothecaries in the United States.

MESSRS. SCHERING & GLATZ,

Representative Agents of the Company, 52 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

DR. JEROME KIDDER'S
ELECTRO MEDICAL APPARATUS.

For which he has received 21 Letters Patent for improvements rendering them superior to all others, acknowledged by awards of First Premium at Centennial; also First Premium by American Institute from 1872 to 1879 inclusive, and in 1875, Gold Medal.

☞ Please note the following for which the

Gold Medal

Was awarded by American Institute n 1875, to distinguish the Apparatus as of the **First order of importance.**

Dr. Jerome Kidder's Improved No. 1. Physician's Office Electro Medical Apparatus.

Dr. Jerome Kidder's Improved No. 2. Physician's Visiting Machine with turn-down helix.

Dr. Jerome Kidder's Improved No. 3. Physician's Visiting Machine (another form).

Dr. Jerome Kidder's Improved No. 4. Office and Family Machine.

Dr Jerome Kidder's Improved No. 5. Tip Battery, Ten Current Machine (See cut), a most perfect and convenient Apparatus, the invention of Dr. Kidder.

We also make and keep on hand superior Galvanic cell Batteries, from 6 to 36 cells; also pocket induction apparatus. *Beware of imitations.* For the genuine, send for *Illustrated Catalogue.* Address,

ALBERT KIDDER & CO.,

Successors, 820 Broadway, New York.

FLUID EXTRACTS.

Twenty Per Cent. Discount from the Price List for Cash on Delivery.

My Fluid Extracts are all warranted to be of the very first quality.

Buyers are respectfully invited to send for *Samples, Price List,* and Postal Card, which are all furnished free of charge.

The Price List contains a full description of each Extract, Botanical name, Properties, Doses and *Formulas of the various officinal preparations.*

R. L. DE LISSER,

23 Beekman Street, New York.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

PURE COD LIVER OIL

WITH

HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA

PERFECT, PERMANENT, PALATABLE.

The high character and wide reputation **Scott's Emulsion** has attained through the agency of the Medical Profession; and the hearty support they have given it since its first introduction, is a sufficient guarantee of its superior virtues. The claims we have made as to its permanency—perfection and palatableness—we believe have been fully sustained, and we can positively assure the profession that its high standard of excellence will be fully maintained. We believe the profession will bear us out in the statement that no combination has prodnced as good results in the wasting disorders incident to childhood; in the latter as well as the incipient stages of Phthisis, and in Scrofula, Anæmia, and General Debility. We would respectfully ask the profession for a continuance of their patronage, and those who have not prescribed it to give it a trial. Samples will be furnished free upon application.

FORMULA.—50 per cent. of pure Cod Liver Oil, 6 grs. of the Hypophosphite of Lime, and 3 grs. of the Hypophosphite of Soda, to a fluid ounce.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
Manufacturing Chemists, 125 Hudson Street, N. Y.

NEW YORK, September, 4, 1876.

Messrs. SCOTT & BOWNE:

GENTS—I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites in both private and hospital practice, and consider it a valuable preparation. It remains as a permanent emulsion even in extremely hot weather, and is more palatable than any other preparation of oil that I have used. Yours, very respectfully,

ROBERT WATTS, M. D., President Medcial Board Charity Hospital.

PROFESSIONAL OPINIONS OF MALTINE.

During the past year we have received nearly one thousand letters from the Medical Profession in this country and Great Britain, referring to the therapeutic value of MALTINE*: their character is indicated by several extracts which we present below.*

BALTIMORE, MD., Jan. 20th, 1879.

We have realized decided benefit in a large number of cases treated in the City Hospital and at the Dispensary connected with it, from your preparations of Maltine. Many persons will welcome them as most efficacious and palatable substitutes for Cod Liver Oil, and as covering a wider range of application.

S. WESLEY CHAMBERS, M. D., *Res. Phys., City Hospital.*

BALTIMORE, MD., Jan. 20th, 1879.

We take pleasure in saying in behalf of your preparations of Maltine, that they have fully come up to the measure of your representations. They have given us the greatest satisfaction. We have used them extensively, to the great benefit of our patients. DAVID STREETT, M. D., *Res. Phys., Maternite Hospital.*

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 11th, 1879.

I am using Maltine with Pepsin and Pancreatine in my family, and am exceedingly pleased with its results. Professor Flint, of your city, whom I highly esteem, has been consulted about the case, and knows the solicitude I have had about it. The above preparation in sherry, after meals, has been productive of great benefit. I am using it in the City Marine Hospital, the Kentucky Infirmary for Women and Children, and in my private practice, and am much pleased with the results obtained. T. P. SATTERWHITE, M. D.

JACKSON, MICH., October, 1878.

In its superiority to the Extract of Malt prepared from Barley alone, I consider Maltine to be all that is claimed for it, and prize it as a very valuable addition to the list of tonic and nutritive agents. C. H. LEWIS, M. D.

ST. CHARLES, MINN., March 23d, 1879.

In conditions of anæmia, in convalescence from severe and protracted disease, especially in chronic cases where there is great general debility, and in the enfeebled conditions of aged persons, I have learned to rely on Maltine, nor in any instance have I been disappointed of good results, therein forming *a marked contrast, so far as my experience goes, to preparations of Malt which I had used previously, and had abandoned the use of them when my attention was called to Maltine.* C. R. J. KELLAM, M. D.

36 WEYMOUTH ST., PORTLAND PLACE, LONDON,
May 30th, 1879.

I am ordering your Maltine very largely.

LEONOX BROWN, F. R. C. S., *Sen. Surg., Cent. Throat and Ear Hosp.*

75 LEVER ST., PICCADILLY, MANCHESTER, January 16th, 1879.

I have used your Maltine pretty extensively since its introduction, and have found it exceedingly useful; particularly in cases where Cod Liver Oil has not agreed, have I found the Maltine with Beef and Iron most valuable.

J. SHEPHERD FLETCHER, M. D., M. R. C. S.

EDDE CROSS HOUSE, ROSS, March 8th, 1879.

I am very pleased to bear testimony to the great value of Maltine. I prescribe it extensively and with the best results, specially in anæmic conditions of the system, with much stomach irritability, which it seems to allay very speedily.

J. W. NORMAN, M. B, M. R. C. S.

CHEMICAL REPORTS ON MALTINE.

By R. Ogden Doremus, M. D., LL. D.,

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND TOXICOLOGY, BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE; PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS, COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

New York, April 17th, 1879.

I have visited the works at Cresskill, on the Hudson, where MALTINE is prepared, and spent portions of two days in witnessing the chemical processes for making the same. I was particularly impressed with the thorough cleanliness observed, as well as with the completeness of the apparatus employed for accomplishing the desired result—from the first treatment of the grains, to the concentration of the liquid product by evaporation *in vacuo*. The operation is effective in extracting the whole of the nutritive constituents of the grains of malted Barley, Wheat, and Oats, with but a slight residue, and is the most complete method yet devised, with which I am acquainted, for accomplishing this object.

MALTINE is superior in therapeutic and nutritive value to any Extract of Malt made from Barley alone, or to any other preparation of any one variety of grain. From a chemical and medical standpoint, I cannot commend too highly to my professional brethren this unique and compact variety of vegetable diet and remdial agent, nutritive to every tissue of the body, from bone to brain.

Respectfully, R. OGDEN DOREMUS.

By Prof. John Attfield, F. C. S.,

PROFESSOR OF PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY TO THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN. AUTHOR OF A MANUAL OF GENERAL MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

London, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W. C., Oct. 28th, 1878.

To Messrs. Reed & Carnrick:

Gentlemen—I have analyzed the extract of malted Wheat, malted Oats, and malted Barley, which you term MALTINE. I have also prepared, myself, some extract from these three malted cereals, and have similarly analyzed it, and may state at once that it corresponds in every respect with the Maltine made by myself. As regards the varions Malt Extracts in the market, I may remark that your MALTINE belongs to the non-alcoholic class, and is far richer, not only in the directly nutritious materials, but in the farina digesting Diastase. In comparison, your MALTINE is about ten times as valuable, as a flesh former; from five to ten times as valuable, as a heat producer; and at least five times as valuable, as a starch digesting agent. It contains, unimpaired and in a highly concentrated form, the whole of the valuable materials which it is possible to extract from either malted Wheat, malted Oats, or malted Barley.

Yours faithfully, JOHN ATTFIELD.

LIST OF MALTINE PREPARATIONS.

MALTINE—Plain.	MALTINE with Pepsin and Pancreatine.
MALTINE with Alteratives.	MALTINE with Phosphates.
MALTINE with Beef and Iron.	MALTINE with Phos. Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.
MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil and Pancreatine.	MALTINE Ferrated.
MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil and Phosphates.	MALTINE WINE.
MALTINE with Hops.	MALTINE WINE with Pepsin and Pancreatine.
MALTINE with Hypophosphites.	MALTO-YERBINE.

MALTINE is now in the hands of the Wholesale Trade throughout the United States.

We guarantee that MALTINE *will keep perfectly in any climate, or any season of the year.* Faithfully yours,

REED & CARNRICK, New York.

IODIA

Has an ESTABLISHED REPUTATION as being the BEST ALTERATIVE EVER *presented* to the Medical Profession. Prepared only by

BATTLE & CO.,

Chemists, St. Louis.

FORMULA.—Iodia is a combination of Active Principles obtained from the Green roots of STILLINGIA, HELONIAS, SAXIFRAGA, Menispermum and Aromatics. Each *fluid* drachm also contains *five* grs. IOD.-POTAS., and *three* grs. PHOS.-IRON. DOSE—One or two *fluid* drachms (more or less, as indicated) *three* times a day, before meals.

THE FOLLOWING PHYSICIANS, HAVING TESTED IODIA, *recommend it to the profession:*

W. H. Dale, M. D.....22 Leverett street, Boston, Mass.
O G. Cilley, M. D.....33 Cambridge street, Boston, Mass.
Wm. B. Maskie, M. D.....675 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.
E. De La Granja, M. D.....265 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass.
A. P. Lighthill, M. D.....7 Somerset street, Boston, Mass.
James Macdonald, M. D.....42 Staniford street, Boston, Mass.
R. D. Elliott, M. D.....Hanover and Richmond streets, Boston, Mass.
W. P. Hammond, M D.....401 Main street, Charleston, Mass.
S. M. Logan, M. D.....Woodland Ave. and Hancock street, Auburndale, Mass.
W. E. Anthony, M. D.....418 Benefit street, Providence, R. I.
S. De Wolfe, M. D.....138 W. 37th street, New York city, N. Y.
W. B. Maguire, M. D.....225 Seventh street, New York city, N. Y.
T. J. Naughton, M. D.....46 High street, New York city, N. Y.
S. W. Wetmore, M D.....51 Genesee street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Geo. W. Pattison, M. D.....17 Court street, Buffalo, N. Y.
John T. Walsh, M. D.....261 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.
Ira D. Hopkins, M. D.....Utica, N. Y.
W. W Robertson, M. D.....19 S. Eutaw street, Baltimore, Md.
S. H. Henry, M. D.....198 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore, Md
W. B. O'Reilly, M. D.....235 N. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.
Geo. S. Kinneman, M. D.....73 E. Pratt street, Baltimore, Md.
W. L. Russell, M. D.....Broadway and Madison streets, Baltimore, Md.
S. F. Coyner, M. D.....134 High street, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. Scarff, M. D.....86 N. Charles street, Baltimore, Md.
G. G. Rusk, M. D.....Baltimore and Washington streets, Baltimore, Md.
Ed. A. Maris, M. D.....270 Hoffman street, Baltimore, Md.
George B. Reynolds, M. D.....43 N. Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. Pottenger, M. D.....2204 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.
C. A. Ware, M. D.....14th and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo.
T. B. Meminger, M. D.....1835 Morgan street, St. Louis, Mo.
George E. McCosh, M. D.....114 Summit avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
J. J. Miller, M. D.....Rinkelville, St. Louis, Mo.
S. P. Johnson, M. D.....801 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
A. B. Nichols, M. D.....1916 Morgan street, St. Louis, Mo.
R. M. Jordan, M. D.....503 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.
F. O. Kauffman, M. D.....1810 S. 7th street, St. Louis, Mo.
W. O. Young, M. D.....1012 N. Market street, St. Louis, Mo.
W. V. Rutledge, M. D.....818 N. 11th street, St. Louis, Mo.
George H. Knapp, M. D.....2725 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
C. A. Smith, M. D.....1417 Franklin avenue St. Louis, Mo.
Robert Albin, M. D.....2703 Thomas street, St. Louis, Mo.
Charles E. Davis, M. D.....60 N. Clark street, Chicago, Ills.
C. C. Higgins, M. D.....73 S. Clark street, Chicago, Ills.
J. C. Jonas, M. D.....6 Burgundy street, New Orleans, La.
V. Caillot, M. D.....Plymouth, Ind.
John K. Robins, M. D.....Catawissa, Pa.
R. H. Andrews, M. D.....Lansdale, Pa.
J. Y. Simpson, M. D.....Coyville, Kan.
R. B. Owens, M. D.....Morristown, Tenn.
W. J. Gilbert, M. D.....Fremont, N. C.
A. S. Brumbey, M. D.....Goodman, Miss.
George W. Jackson, M. D.....Dundee, Mich.
E. B. Crommette, M. D.....Star Prairie, Wis.
J. W. Bright, M. D.....Lexington, Ky.
J. M. Key, M. D.....Coryell, Texas.
C B Leitner, M. D.....Columbus, Ga.

And hundreds of others.

MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC BOOKS, MINERALS,
SHELLS, FOSSILS, BIRDS, EGGS,

And all objects of NATURAL HISTORY are bought, sold and exchanged,

By A. E. FOOTE, M. D.,

Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy,

Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Life Member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and of the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park, New York.

1223 BELMONT AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Specimens sent to any part of the world by mail. Specimen copy of an illustrated monthly bulletin of 32 pages sent free. Subscription 50 cents a year; for club rates and premiums see each monthly issue.

I received the highest award given to any one at the Centennial Exposition of 1876, and the only award and medal given to any American for "Collections of Minerals."

My Mineralogical Catalogue of 50 pages is distributed free to all customers, to others on receipt of 10 cents. It is profusely illustrated, and the printer and engraver charged me about $900.00 before a copy was struck off. By means of the table of species and accompanying tables, most species may be verified. The price list is an excellent check list, containing the names of all the species and the more common varieties, arranged alphabetically and preceded by the species number. The species number indicates the place of any mineral in the table of species; after it will be found the species name, composition, streak or lustre, cleavage or fracture, hardness, specific gravity, fusibility and crystallization. I have very many species not on the price list, and some that I had in 1876 are no longer in stock.

COLLECTION OF MINERALS

For Students, Amateurs, Professors, Physicians, and other Professional Men.

The collections of 100 illustrate all the principal species and all the grand subdivisions in Dana and other works on Mineralogy; every Crystalline System; all the principal Ores and Minerals in which have been found every known Element. The collections are labeled with printed labels that can only be removed by soaking. The labels of the $5.00 and higher priced collections give Dana's species number, the name, locality, and in most cases, the composition of the Mineral. All collections accompanied by my Illustrated Catalogue and table of species. The sizes given are average; some smaller, many larger.

Number of Specimens.	25 in box	50 in box	100 in box	100	200	300
Crystals and fragments,	$ 50	$1 00	$1 50	$1 00	$2 00	$3 00
Student's size, larger,	1 50	3 00	6 00	5 00	10 00	25 00
Amateur's size, 2½ in. x 1½,				10 00	25 00	50 00
High School or Academy size, 2½ x 3½ in., Shelf Specimens,				25 00	50 00	100 00
College size, 3½ x 6 in., Shelf Specimens,				50 00	150 00	300 00

I have now over thirty-five tons, and over $40,000 worth of minerals, mostly crystallized, in stock. It is well recognized that my prices are lower and my specimens more accurately labelled than those of any other dealer in the country. This is mainly due to the immense stock I carry (the largest in minerals of any in the country) and my system of printed labels attached to the specimens.

Catalogue of 2,500 species of Shells, made for me by Geo. W. Tryon, Jr., who has labeled nearly all my shells, 3 cts.; printed on heavy paper, with genus label list, 10 cts. I have purchased one or two of the most celebrated collections known, and have now over 2,000 lbs., 3,000 species, and 30,000 specimens of Shells and Corals in stock. Catalogue of Birds, Eggs, Eyes, Skins, etc., etc., 3 cts. Catalogue of Books, Natural History, including Zoology, Botany, Agriculture, Horticulture, etc., 16 pp., 3 cts. Medicine, etc., 16 pp., 3 cts, Geology, Mineralogy, Mining and Metallurgy, State Surveys, Travels, etc., 16 pp., 3 cts. Chemistry. Physics, Astronomy, Meteorology, etc., 16 pp., 3 cts. A large stock of Fossils and Rocks, Plants, Ferns and Algæ on hand. While I have made Mineralogy a speciality, at is evinced by the hundreds of thousands of specimens of Amazon Stone, Rutile, Brookite, Perofskite, Amethyst, Smoky Quartz, Green Wavellite, Gothite, Variscite, etc., etc., that I have sent all over the world at from one-half to one-tenth the price they were ever sold at before, I furnish collections of Shells, Rocks, etc., at nearly as low rates. The Society for the Encouragement of Studies at Home have for a long time recommended their correspondents to get their collections of Rocks and Minerals of me. As the correct naming of the specimens will be the important point to most persons, I feel justified in mentioning that I have been a collector of Minerals for fifteen years; that I was a student under Prof. Wolcott Gibbs at Cambridge, and Prof. A. Hoffman at Berlin. I was also Instructor at Michigan University, and Professor in the Iowa S. A. College in Chemistry and Mineralogy for six years.

Send for the *Naturalist's Leisure Hour*, giving full particulars. Specimen copy free. You will confer a double favor by handing this to some physician, or other person interested in science.

Please mention where you saw this.

VALENTINE H. SMITH & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Manufacturing Pharmacists and Chemists,

S. W. CORNER SECOND AND GREEN STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

Reliable Fluid Extracts, Elixirs, Syrups, Solutions, and Medical Supplies.

We respectfully invite the attention of Physicians to our superior Pharmaceutical preparations, made in accordance with the latest scientific researches.

In manufacturing our products, we are strictly careful in selecting the crude materials, in regard to their freshness, freedom from impurities, and to the highly important fact of their being the genuine article. This is especially so in the case of the many new and rare plants, which of late have pressed their claims as remedial agents upon the notice of the medical profession.

We have always on hand a full line of Fluid Extracts of our own manufacture, to which we are constantly adding others that are new and important. The following are some of those recently brought to notice, viz:

Ailanthus Gland,	Cohosh White,	Lung Moss,
Arbor Vitæ,	Damiana,	Paw-paw Seeds,
Boldo Leaves,	Evening Primrose,	Paraguay Tea,
Bael Fruit,	Eigwort,	Sundew,
Berberis Aquifol.,	Five-flowered Gentian,	Twin Leaf,
Cereus Bonplandii,	Grindelia Robusta,	Quinine Flowers,
Colo Bark,	Grindelia Squarrosa,	Xanth. Spinos.,
Cascara Sagrado,	Guaco Leaves,	Yerba Santa,
Corn Ergot,	Hair Cap Moss,	Yerba Buena,
Cedron Seeds,	Kava Kava,	Yerba Reuma.

For the convenience of Physicians we prepare a class of Fluid Extracts, from the Officinal Gums and Resins, for the prompt making of tinctures, cleanly and without loss of time or material. As the following: Aloes Soc., Guaiac., Kino, Catechu, Asafœtida, Benzoin Comp. On each label will be found directions for making the Tincture.

We pay particular attention to the manufacturing of our Elixirs, and claim they will accomplish all this class of medicinal preparations are expected to perform.

As to permanency and effectiveness, we are not willing to be classed second to any other goods of this kind in the MARKET.

Notice is called to our Elixir Eucalyptus Comp., for the administering of Quinia Sulph. and other nauseous medicines—a most effective as well as pleasant compound for this purpose, now much used in malarial districts.

We also ask a trial of our new preparation, which we have named Fld. Ext. Glycyrrhiza Comp., a most valuable combination, in which all the Alkaloids of Cinchona may be given. Physicians who have used it pronounce it the best combination as yet offered for the above purpose, from the fact of the smallness of the amount required and its effectiveness. 20 minims of Fld. Ext. Glycyrrh Comp. will completely cover all bitterness of one grain Sulph. Quinia.

For complete List of Preparations send for our price list.

Physicians' orders promptly and carefully filled.

Office furniture supplied at lowest prices.

Soliciting your orders, we will endeavor to give full satisfaction.

Yours, very respectfully,

VALENTINE H. SMITH & CO.

Our Motto—The best goods at the lowest possible prices.

HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Drugs, Chemicals, Fluid and Solid Extracts, Pills, Plasters, Tinctures, Glass Ware, Shop Furniture, etc., etc.

No. 418 Market and 413 Merchant Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ Prompt and careful attention to Physicians' orders.

FOR SALE.

Physician's property with a well established practice for sale. Situated in a rapidly growing town, along the line of one of the great trunk railroads, but a short distance from Philadelphia. This is one of the best openings for a young physician. Reason for selling, poor health. Address, J. L.
Care of MEDICAL SUMMARY, Lansdale, Pa.
P. O. Box 180.

PROTAGON.

(*Prepared under the supervision of Dr. C. G. Polk.*)

A solution of all the nitrogeneous phosphorous compounds of *Animal Brain*, and the *Germinal Portion of Wheat.*

As the *Phosphates*, *Phosphites* and *Hypophosphites* are isolated without the employment of heat, they represent exactly the phosphorous compounds of the vegetable and animal organism, and consequently PROTAGON is the *most perfect form of a chemical food*, yet offered to the profession.

In Debility associated with Leucorrhœa, Bronchorrhœa, Hemorrhoids, or other mucous fluxes, in which there is always a heavy drain of these vital essentials; in the various forms of nervous debility incident to the female sex, and in general nutritive defect in children, PROTAGON will be found superior to any other nutritive tonic. It is also valuable in Tubercular Phthisis, and in brain prostration, or premature decay of memory, concentration of thought, or that general deteriorated constitutional condition consequent on sexual excesses.

FORMULA:

Isolated Hypophosphite of Ammonium,	–	4 parts
" " Potassium,	–	4 "
" " Sodium,	– –	5 "
" " Calcium,	– –	3 "
" Nitrogenous Phosphorous Compounds,		6 "
" Glycero-Hypophosphorous Acid,	–	2 "
Pure Glycerine,	– – –	76 "

DOSE Ten drops thrice daily.

Sole Agent for U. S. and Europe.

ALBERT C. DUNG, Druggist,

61 *Bowery, corner Canal Street, New York.*

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER,

Chemists, Philadelphia,

Manufacturers of Pharmaceutical Preparations, Embracing Medicinal Elixirs, Wines, Syrups, Compressed Powders (Pills), Saccharated and Pure Pepsin, Fluid Extracts, Dialysed Iron, Etc., Etc.

PEPTONIC PILLS.

PEPSIN, PANCREATIN, WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, AND LACTIC ACID.

This pill will give immediate relief in many forms of Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and will prove of permanent benefit in all cases of enfeebled digestion produced from want of proper secretion of the Gastric Juice. By supplementing the action of the stomach, and rendering the food capable of assimilation, they enable the organ to recover its healthy tone, and thus permanent relief is afforded.

The results of their use have been so abundantly satisfactory, that we are confident that further trial will secure for them the cordial approval of the Medical Profession and the favor of the general public.

Each pill contains one grain of pure PEPSIN, and one of pure PANCREATIN, which is equivalent to 10 grains of the ordinary or saccharated usually prescribed and dispensed. Physicians will appreciate the great advantage of this mode of administration, the increased benefit to the Dyspeptic being due to a full and effective dose of each, freed from the unnecessary bulk, and really hurtful addition of sugar. A single pill will give immediate relief.

CATHARTIC ELIXIR, OR COMPOUND LAXATIVE ELIXIR.

AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE, AND CERTAIN IN ITS EFFECTS.

Physicians will find this Cathartic supply a want long felt by them. It is effective in small doses, acts without griping, does not occasion nausea, and is less apt to create irritation and congestion than any of the usual Cathartics administered. The combination consists of an Extract prepared from Alcoholized Tinnevelly Senna, Butternut (Juglans Cinerea), Podophyllin, Rochelle Salt, Bicarbonate Soda, with Aromatics; using, in addition, Tamarinds to disguise the disagreeable taste and increase the efficiency. We avoid, by our process of treating the Senna, the danger of rendering it inert, as is so often the case with the Fluid Extract and Decoction. The mild, but certain action of this Cathartic makes it specially valuable as a remedy for habitual constipation, as it will be found in small doses to act promptly, with a tendency to lessen the disposition to costiveness, instead of increasing it, as is so often the case with Drastic Purgatives.

ELIXIR GUARANA

(PAULLINIA SORBILIS.)

Guarana is used with much benefit in cases of Sick and Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Gastralgia, etc.

The effect is almost immediate in all cases of Headache, from whatever cause it may arise; but it is more especially beneficial in those produced by over-excitement to the nervous system.

The usual mode of administration has been in powder; but the Elixir will be found not only more agreeable, but much more efficacious.

Each fluid ounce contains eighty grains Guarana.

Samples and descriptive circulars sent by mail upon application.

JOHN WYETH & BRO.

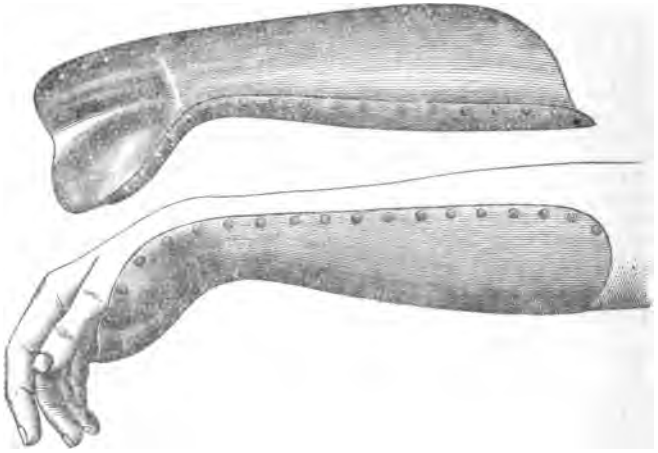
LEVIS' SPLINT

FOR THE TREATMENT OF

Fracture of the lower end of the Radius

BY R. J. LEVIS, M. D.,

Surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and to the Jefferson College Hospital.



The splint is made of copper, so as to be readily conformable by bending to suit the peculiarities of size and form of forearms. The series of little pointed elevations along the edge is for the purpose of keeping the bandage from slipping. It is tinned to prevent oxidation.

Price of Splints, per Pair (Right and Left), $2.00. Postage 12 cents.
An Illustrated Circular will be sent to any Address, on Application.

WILLIAM SNOWDEN,

Manufacturer and Importer of

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

No. 7 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia.

Requisites for the Nursery, Sick Room, and Hospital.